Royal West End
the brand that made reputation.
Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 125 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 137 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1919. TWO ANNAS

17 years in use.
Royal West End gives such service.
Get it from
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons	
12th July	— [illegible]*	6,152	
19th „	— China	7,932	
26th „	.. Teesta	6 296	
[illegible] „	.. Chindwara ..	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.

*Does not carry passengers.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares liable to alteration without notice.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	FIRST SALOON. "B"	"C"	SECOND SALOON. "A"	SECOND SALOON. "B"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON :						
Single ..	812	755	696	576	516	250
Return ..	1,2[illegible]	1,184	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	[illegible]
Return ..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	[illegible]

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
[illegible] August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
12th July —	Barjora —	Karachi & P Gulf
10th „ —	Dwarka ..	Karachi direct.
11th „ —	Gregory Apcar —	E & S. Africa noon
14th „ —	Linga —	Karachi direct 1 p.m.
17th „ ..	Dwarka —	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	1st July	10th July
[illegible] Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	13th July	24th July
[illegible] Maru	G. Konaka	3175	23rd July	2nd Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi —	7th July	15th July	Marseilles.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi .	15th July	25th „	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa —	23rd July	2nd August	Japan
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji —	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	— —	10th August	21st August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Kiam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kalantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,[illegible]
STERLING RESERVE FUND £[illegible] at [illegible]	$[illegible]
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen [illegible]
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen [illegible]
RESERVE FUND	Yen [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	[illegible]
Hyogo	New York	[illegible]
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay		Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, [illegible].
Calcutta—Bara Bazar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. [illegible]/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. [illegible]/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Rs. [illegible]/8/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
[illegible] Tata, Esq.
[illegible] Dinshaw, Esq.
[illegible]mington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
[illegible] Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
[illegible] Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at [illegible] per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and [illegible] effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN [illegible],
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ...	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tainan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for you family in case of an early death

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US

We supply you funds on your paying proper margins
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.

BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

07, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

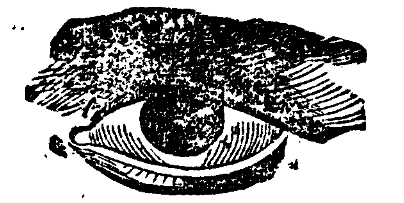
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.,
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan, and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.



Expert Sight Testing.

We make no charge for giving expert advice.

It is that part of our service which we offer to the public, enabling them to know whether it is necessary or unnecessary for them to wear Glasses.

The advice is given willingly and free of obligation to make a purchase.

Lawrence & Mayo

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Branches in the East:
CAIRO, DELHI,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
MADRAS, LUCKNOW,
SIMLA & RANGOON.

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

MARK WELL

that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents?

"E" and "A"

the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments manufactured in America and patented all over.

NATURAL CURES.

Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for functional weakness, exhaustion and loss of Manhood, while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA, (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative

FREE BOOKLET.

Absolutely Free

40 years' experience . . . .
late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free.

APPLY TO
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY
30-2, HARRISON RD., CALCUTTA.

A Revolution

is caused by our manufactured famous
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES

as the suits made will absolutely suit the taste of the consumers and will give satisfaction in every respect. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

One Suit Complete.
Price Rs. 8 per piece.

OTHER BENARES NOVELTIES.

Benares Sarees in choicest shades and designs. Price Rs. 40 upwards each as to size and quality.

Benares Choli-Khans in various colours and styles. Price Rs. 5 upwards each as to quality.

Silk Dhotis with fancy Borders. Price Rs. 12 each.

A single trial will convince you of their MERITS. Hundreds have already tried—WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—**GOOD LUCK COMPANY** Benares City.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

By G. K. Mhatre.
"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE.
BOMBAY—7.

ZARINA
HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff. They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA
RED ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA
JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

ZARINA
WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA
COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA
OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

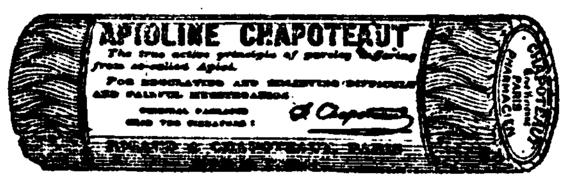
A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Cantharis vesicatoria, and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

PREPARED ONLY BY

MADON, SONS & Co.
CHEMISTS,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



WHOLESALE:
8, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

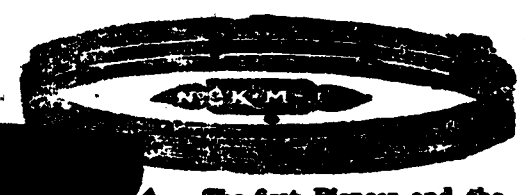
Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London.

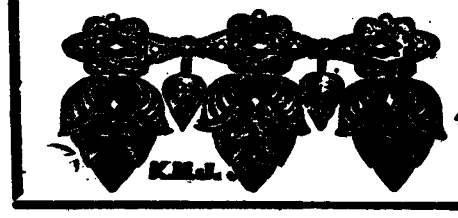
INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.

KAN [redacted] LER. LJI



The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.

Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.



406-408, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 782.

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED

Government and Railway Contractor

CHOTANI

Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant

Keeps a Very Large Stock of

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens.

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road

Telephone No. 622. BOMBAY. Tel. Address SHAIRDILL.

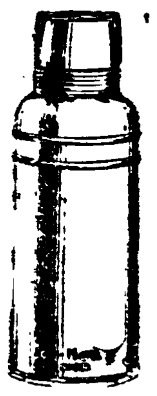
Beautiful! Artistic!! Magnificent!!!

CALENDAR 1919 CALENDAR.

With the picture of a Lady most Artistically and Beautifully painted
As. 6 per copy including postage.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

ICY-HOT



BOTTLE AND CARAFE KEEPS CONTENTS EITHER ICY COLD OR STEAMING HOT FOR DAYS

Invaluable for House-keepers, Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Photography

Fresh stock of Plates, Papers, Chemicals, mounts, etc.

Kodak Cameras & Films
Developing & Printing.

S. HORMUSJI,
Kalbadevi Road,
Elephant Building, BOMBAY.

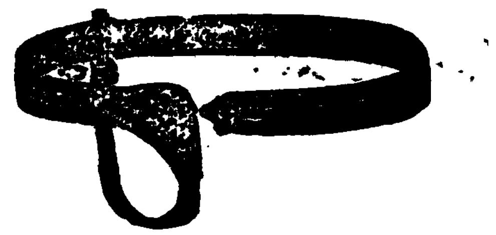
UNBREAKABLE CHIMNEYS for strong bright light for Kerosene

Wall, Table or Hanging Lamps.

Special quotations to Wholesale Merchants, send an anna stamp for illustrated catalogue.

DAVDA & Co.,
Patent Chimney Manufacturers,
MUMBADEVI, BOMBAY No. 3.
C. B. 783.

RANDOM THOUGHT ON CHAPMAN'S TRUSSES.



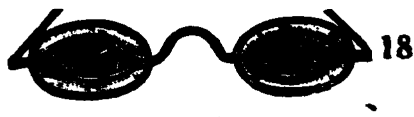
The whole secret of cure lies in this, that the protruding Sac shall be pushed back and up-lifted to its proper position by gentle and soft pressure from without thus allowing the torn membrane to join and heal up. Nature quickly accomplishes the latter parts of the work when the means of achieving the first are provided! and when the ruptured membrane is made whole in this way, it is as strong and sound as ever. The selection of the right truss is therefore of supreme importance in such cases.

GEO. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Truss Makers.
5, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF

OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS
Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1856.

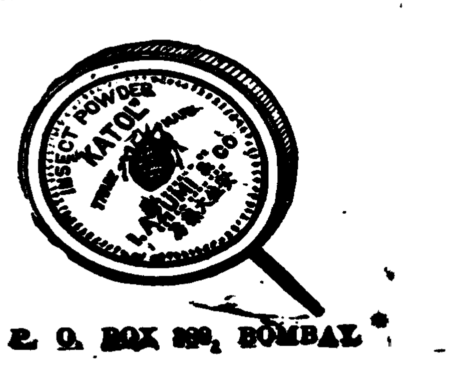


71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorfields) Hospital.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses e.g. Kryptok, and various other forms of bifocal and Sphericals Cylinders, Spheric Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combinations in white Sir William Crookes and other Tinted lenses.



P. O. BOX 290, BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE.

TELEPHONE No. 4458.
Telegram:—"Royalmotor."

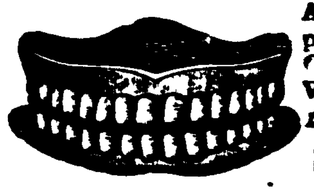
When you require Michelin, Dunlop, Firestone, or other well-known motor tyres and accessories.

ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.,
Opp. Imperial Cinema,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Phone at once 2954
FOR
MILL, GIN STORES
AND
SIZING MATERIALS.
SPECIALISTS FOR
CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.

L. TRICUMDAS & Co.
70, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel.—"BABULNATH."
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

ABSOLUTE PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.



A Speciality for permanent Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

Latest treatment for

PYORRHŒA

H. C. Vyas, Dentist,
NEAR POLICE CHOWKI
Bazar Gate, Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Attendance 8 to 11 and 2 to 6 (S. T).

SOUNDY & Co.,

187, HORNBY ROAD.

Just received a large supply of goods,

DRUM HEADS AND REEDS
FLUTES, BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS
Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.
Planet's 11th
Violin Strings and Orchestral Journals &c., &c.

Ramchandra Govind & Son

Book-sellers and Publishers,
KALKADEVI, BOMBAY.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND BANKING PROBLEMS

By MOHAN LAL TANNAN, B. COM. (Birmingham), Bar-at-Law, F.R.E.S.
Lecturer in Banking, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay
AND
KHUSHAL T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar-at-Law.
Professor of Economics, Maharajah's College, Mysore.

Crown Octavo. Nicely bound, Gold-lettered, nearly 350 Pages with Index. Price Rs. 5.

GOVERNANCE OF INDIA. PRICE RS. 8

By KHUSHAL T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar-at-Law.
Professor of Economics, Maharajah's College, Mysore.

(1) HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES. By S. R. DAVAR.

Officially recognized by the Government of Mysore for use in Colleges and Schools of Commerce and recommended as a text to the Students of the Premier College of Commerce in India.

A BOOK SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANCY STUDENTS AS WELL AS ACCOUNTANTS, LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND BUSINESSMEN. PRICE RS. 6-8-0.

(2) ELEMENTS OF INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW. By S. R. DAVAR.

Recognized and Recommended as a text-book by the Government Accountancy Diploma Board as well as by the Premier College of Commerce for the University, Commercial and Accountancy Examinations *specially written for the use of "Commerce" and "Accountancy"* students as well as that of Businessmen and Accountants, Rs. 6-8-0.

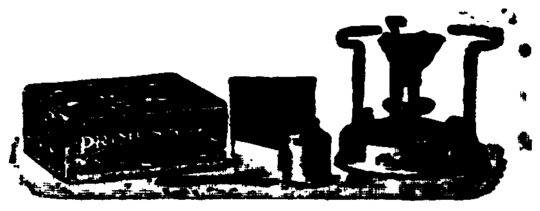
(3) BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. An excellent book for the use of students of commerce and businessmen, particularly those in charge of the management of large enterprises such as public Companies, Mill Agencies, etc. By S. R. DAVAR, Bar-at-Law.

(In Press. Expected to be out shortly.)
Price Rs. 6 net.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ENGLISH-MARATHI DICTIONARY:—Pronouncing Etymological, Literary, Scientific and Technical by N. B. RANADE, B.A., 2 Vols. half Morocco bound, Rs. 25.

SHAH AND HAJI'S (Profs.) GUIDE TO ECONOMICS—In form of question and answer, very useful to students of Economics. Rs. 4.

SHAH'S (Prof.) GUIDE TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATION—very useful to Intermediate Arts students. Rs. 1-4-0.



LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE
No. 96
FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC.
Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.
All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.
CALL AT
D. R. WAGLE,
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT
near Tram Terminus, Girgaon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address o the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 8. Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LEPROSY, Leucoderma, Patches, Spots Marks, Eruptions, etc., arising from Blood Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Three days' treatment free on sending descriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta G. P. O. S.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Meoows Street, Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showroom.

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from skin diseases of any kind, acute and chronic. Never failed, a single case taken. Apply Box No. 767, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3076

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes, Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 787, Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

SANSKRIT STUDENTS are efficiently coached up at moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 790, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3168

THE DEMAND for SHORTHAND TYPISTS, TYPISTS and ACCOUNTANTS is very great either Sex. Shorthand and Typewriting taught within 2 months by (New and Easy Method). Apply Prof. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road. 3153

MATRIC—Last year all our pupils who were allowed to sit in the Preliminary Exam. were sent up to the University Matriculation Examination without a single exception. We invite the weakest students that never even dream of success to make them realise it in March, 1920. Students—any Standard Enrolled. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, 259-261, Hornby Road, Fort. 1245

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN UNDER-GRADUATE IN SCIENCE, as a Laboratory Assistant. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 777, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3129

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED.—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for the office in Fort of a known Mill Company. Competent men only need apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 762, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3045

WANTED FOR SERVICE ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION—(1) Two SENIOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, scale of salary rupees three hundred, rising to rupees four hundred per mensem with quarters or house allowance, also a temporary War Bonus of rupees ninety for a married man and rupees forty-five for a single man. (2) Ten SECOND CLASS DRIVES also required. Pay rupees eighty rising to rupees one hundred forty-five per mensem plus mileage allowance, averaging rupees ten to sixteen for Asiatics, and rupees fifty per mensem for Europeans. Good Railway experience necessary. All applications should state age and give full particulars of service, copies of certificates should also be enclosed. Apply to the AGENTS in India, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 3121

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An experienced TYPIST, Pay Rs. 30. Apply sharp to Box No. 786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

WANTED.—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and a CANVASSER. Hindu preferred. Salary Rs. 30 per month. The TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Rd., Bombay.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS with experience of Swadeshi Store work. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 789, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3167

WANTED.—CLERKS, TRAVELLING AGENTS and LABOURERS. Apply HUKAM CHAND AND GYAN CHAND Biscuit Manufacturers, P. O. No. 8, Byculla, Bombay. 3166

WANTED.—Furniture Manufacturing Firm in Bombay wants reliable and well-influenced CANVASSERS. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3141

WANTED.—CLEARING and DESPATCHING CONRACTOR, for carting Iron and Steel in large lots, must provide carts and adequate staff. Apply to Box No. 796 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.". 3184

WANTED—A competent and experienced CLERK for the Goculdas Tejpal High School, Bombay, on Rs. 45-5-65. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort. 3177

WANTED—An experienced, energetic HEADMASTER and an ASSISTANT TEACHER for an Anglo-Gujrati School in Mofusil. Apply stating qualifications, terms etc., to Box No. 766, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3075

WANTED—An experienced and Influential CANVASSER for Mill and Gin Stores. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2994

WANTED—A WELL EXPERIENCED LADY DOCTOR and a MALE DOCTOR for "The Eslami Zenana Dispensary," pay according to qualification. Apply sharp to SHETH HAJI ABDULLA HAJI HUSSEN, Vice President, E. Z. D. Dhoraji (Kathiawar). 3113

WANTED.—An experience ENGLISH KNOWING CHAUFFER with full knowledge of vulcanising and Motor Repairs. Must be best Mechanic, who can work in Workshop christian preferred. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 787 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3163

WANTED—Two experienced MASONS MAISTRIES, and one good quarry (stone) Supervisor, who has good command of labourers, and can furnish them. No others need apply. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3126

WANTED for the Hubli Mills, Hubli, WEAVING MASTER; 500 looms making Plains, Dhoby and plain dhooties, drills and checks; must understand sizing and finishing. Applicants should state age, experience, salary required and what knowledge of Indian languages. Apply with copies of certificates *by letter only* to FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD., Forbes Building, Home Street, Bombay. 3109

A thoroughly experienced VULCANIZER for a most up-to-date American Vulcanizing plant, capable of Vulcanizing good many tyres and tubes a day. Only experienced man need apply stating experience, age and salary required. The Vulcanizer should also be capable of securing orders for which, besides salary handsome, commission will be given. Apply to Box No. 783, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3151

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A POST with prospects in any business firm out of India by a young and energetic Parsi of several years' experience; good character and references. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" A

A YOUNG HINDOO seeks EMPLOYMENT as Manager, Superintendent, Secretary, companion, Teacher, etc., knowing Marathi, Gujerati, Hindi, Sanskrit, English: Business experience; good references; cosmopolitan, up-country or Bombay; Moderate Terms. Please write Box No. 772, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3092

WANTED

WANTED.—TRIPLICATE NUMBERING MACHINE, new or second-hand in working order. Apply Manager, The Shrikrishna Stores Co., Ld., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 3175

WANTED.—14lbs. RAIL. one mile with trollies, new or good second-hand. Apply stating terms to Box No. 791, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3169

URGENTLY WANTED—A FINANCIER to finance about Rs. 10,000 to open a needful and guaranteed paying business. For further particulars apply to Box No. 785, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3156

WANTED—English or Country SOFT SOAP in casks, big quantity. Apply with rates and particulars to Box No. 781, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3146

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A small BUNGALOW, or BUILDING FLAT on any of the following places:—Warden Road, Pedder Road, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill and Khamballa Hill. Apply M. H. MADDEN & CO., 7, 9, and 11, Cowasji Patel Street, Next to Hongkong Bank, Fort. 3157

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

FOR SALE—One Torpedo-bodied four cylinder CAR, 16 H.P. DARRAQUE complete with C. A. V. Dynamo, lighting set in good running order. Apply to AHMED ABDUL SATTAR, 246-48, Jakaria Musjid, Bombay. 3142

FOR SALE.—PROPERTY at DeLisle Road, land 5,736 square yards with six structures, monthly rent Rs. 1,867, price Rs. 2,50,000. Apply Box No. 764 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3058

FOR SALE.—Ruston Proctors OIL ENGINE 38 B. H. P. complete and 1 PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 13 N. H. P. Claton Settleworth good condition. Apply JIVRAJ JINABHOY, Goolalwadi Bombay. 3056

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] gins, openers, pumps. [illegible] ZORASTRIAN FACTORY, Shahpur. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A LADY-DOCTOR'S DISPENSARY, with Goodwill, in a busy locality. Male-doctors may also apply to Box No. 793, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3176

FOR SALE—15 double Roller Gins of Platt Bros. of 1906, complete in sound condition. Write to KAIKHRASARO B. DADACHANJI, Hathras City. 3085

FOR SALE.—A GREY ARAB and a decent VICTORIA. Owner leaving Bombay. Apply Box No. 795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3183

FOR SALE—Tanje ENGINE (Crude Oil), 74—H.P. and Anderson's Expeller (complete. Apply Box No. 792, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3171

FOR SALE.—Burvite Case Hardening Compound. One 900 Volts, 12 Amps. DYNAMO, No. 4 Milling Machine. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 3173

FOR SALE. Valuable Storied BUNGALOWS with extensive Compounds at Deolali on Nasik Road, excellent situation. Apply for particulars and terms to Box No. 794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3178

STEEL BEAMS.—Now Cheaper than Timber for Houses. Ample stocks. Apply GEO. SERVICE & Co., King's Building, Bombay. 3158

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—Rudge-Multi, 3½ H. P. MOTOR CYCLE with side car in running order, can be seen at BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY No reasonable offer refused. Apply Box No. 788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3165

A RARE BARGAIN.—"LANCIA" CAR, (Queen of Italy). 16-20 H. P., 4 cyl., five-seater touring complete. On view at RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 3164

NEW Lancashire 20ft. by 6ft. 130lbs. BOILER immediate delivery. Duncan Stewarts' COTTON PRESS shortly expected, new vertical ENGINES and Marelli FANS in stock. DREWET CHOWNA, 31. Church Street. 3140

THERE IS A REASON why most offices buy their stationery from us—we stock the BEST. Send us a trial order and be convinced! THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. S

ENGINEERING offices, Railways, etc., etc., should send for samples, rates, etc., of the famous SAGAR'S and DAWSE'S tracing cloths—Just received. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort Bombay. S

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
American Rebuilt Oliver Typewriters with B.S. & Tab. New Metal covers & Baseboards, look & work like New ...	175
Remington No. 10 Visible	200
Remington No. 7	110
L. C. Smith No. 6 Almost New, L-Case	200
Empire No. 1 portable	110
Hammond No. 2 with Back spacer	110
Hammond No. 12 Visible, D-Clr.	125
Gujerati Remington No. 9 Excellent ...	175
Oliver No. 5 Flscap. Rs. 135 Brief ...	165
Smith Premier No. 10 Visible, latest ...	135
Blick No. 7 with L-Case. 3 Types	200
National Portable No. 3 with case	190

We sell, exchange all Makes of Typewriters Write or Call for further particulars.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype".

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, 100.	115
Adler, Visible, Special Signs	115
Sun. Visible, Portable, B. S. good as new.	150
Hammond No. 12, Brief, 2 Cols., 3 Types.	150
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S., and Tab	175
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New ...	199
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	...
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	...
Remington 10, Brief, slightly used	275

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—TYPEEXPERT.

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET.—On Lease, VACANT LAND. 7,000 square yards, suitable for chawls, factory, or godowns, situated in Mill locality near Mahalaxmi Station. Apply Box No. 784 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3155

TO LET for the Poona Season. High-plinth, large, airy and open Bengalow, numbers of servants quarters, stables coach-houses etc., and large compound, Formerly in occupation of Honourable Mr. M. N. Hogg, Season rent unfurnished Rs. 2,000, furnished Rs. 2,500. Apply J. D. COOPER, House Agent No. 8, Napier Road, Poona. 2911

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

GULABWADY wherein are two bunzalows with compound, etc., at Marzbanabad Road, Andheri, Auction Sale at the office of Messrs. BENNETT & CO., on 14th July, 1919.

RAHIM EBRAHIM CURRIM AND
JAFFERBHAI SHERMAHOMED.
Executors and Trustees of the Will of
Gulamhussein Gangji.

3108

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

RESERVED SEATS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN IN TRAMCARS.

FROM MONDAY next, the 14th July, 1919 and until further notice, the first 4 seats (2 benches) on the left side immediately behind the driver will be reserved for ladies and children only. (Vide Bye-law No. 18).

By Order,
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th July, 1919. 3134

NOTICE.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING EXCELLENT SITES FOR BUILDING RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR BUNGALOWS:

FOR SALE.—Very desirable PLOTS in a healthy and fashionable locality, and situated on a hill, commanding good scenery and Sea view. For price and other particulars, apply between 4 and 6 p.m. to Mr. A. L. COLACO, L.C.E., A.M.I., C.E.I., next to West End Watch Co., Hornby Road, Fort. 2862

NOTICE.

FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCANTILE FIRMS DEALING WITH ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

THE SHIPPERS and MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay are hereby informed that owing to the great demand for getting Ceylon products in Europe and other Colonies and the difficulty in obtaining freights from Colombo; we offer and undertake to supply in large quantities the following Ceylon products from Colombo for transhipment and exportation abroad:—

Tea, Copra, Cocoanut Oil, Rubber, Cardamons, Cinnamon, Desiccoted Cocoanut, Plumbago, Cocoanut Fibre, Bristle Fibre, Palm Fibre, or (Kithul Fibre), Cocoa, Citronella Oil, and etc.

Immediate shipments or forward contracts can also be arranged for C.I.F. Bombay or for further particulars, please communicate with,

VILCASSIM BROS.

Exporters, Importers and
Commission Agents,
Taj Mahal Hotel Buildings,
Khata Bazaar,
or Head Office, 3, Queen Street,
COLOMBO.

Telephones:
1923, Taj Mahal Hotel,
2471, Khata, Bazaar.
Telegrams:
Vilcassim, Bombay, Colombo.

3012

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned, have Revoked the Several Powers of Attorney specified below (whereby I had appointed the several persons therein, respectively, named my Attorneys for me and in my name to do certain acts and things therein, respectively specified), and all and every powers and authorities thereby, respectively, conferred:—

(1) Power of Attorney, dated the 17th day of October, 1917, appointing Joosab Ibrahim, of Vereval.

(2) Power of Attorney, dated 6th October, 1917, appointing Sakoor Latiff of Upleta.

(3) Power of Attorney, dated 18th July, 1918, appointing Adam Ibrahim of Bantwa.

(4) Power of Attorney, dated 9th November, 1917, appointing Ibrahim Gunni, of Bantwa.

(5) Pawer of Attorney, dated 12th April, 1919, appointing Tarmahmed Karrim, of Gondal.

(6) Power of Attorney, dated 27th November 1915, appointing Karrim Gunni Dandhala of Dhoraji.

(7) Power of Attorney, dated 27th October, 1915, appointing Abdul Sapoor Abdul Gunni (being dead), of Bantwa.

(8) Power of Attorney, dated 23rd October, 1916, appointing Mahmed Haji Abdulla (being dead), of Jetpur.

Further Notice is hereby given that I have also Revoked the Several Powers of Attorney specified below (whereby I had appointed the several persons in each of them, respectively named my Attorneys for me and in my name to jointly and severally do certain acts and things there in, respectively specified), and all and every powers and authorities thereby, respectively, conferred so far as the persons respectively named hereunder are concerned.

(1) Powers of Attorney, dated 27th October, 1915 and 4th November, 1915, appointing Hamand Haji Abdulla of Vansavad, Dada Abdulla of Gondal and Issa Haji Husain, are revoked so far as Dada Abdulla is concerned and shall remain in full force and virtue in favour of the said Hamand Haji Abdulla and Issa Haji Hussain.

(2) Power of Attorney, dated 12th April, 1916, appointing Kassam Haji Dada and Issa Dada Daba is revoked so far as Kassam Haji Dada is concerned and shall remain in full force and virtue in favour of the said Issa Dada Daba.

(3) Power of Attorney, dated 23rd October, 1916, appointing Joosab Habib and Noormahmed Adamji of Vansavad is revoked so far as Noormahmed Adamji is concerned and shall remain in full force and virtue in favour of the said Joosab Habib.

(4) Power of Attorney, dated 25th June, 1918, appointing Addam Karrim of Bantwa, Issa Dada of Vansavad and Kassam Haji Dada of Vensavad, is revoked so far as Adam Karrim of Bantwa and Kassam Haji Dada are concerned and shall remain in full force and virtue in favour of the said Issa Dada of Vansavad. Of the revocations abovenamed Notices were given to respective persons concerned therein on the respective dates on which they respectively left my service.

HAJI TARMAHMED AYOOB.
Katha Bazar, Bombay.

11th July, 1919. 3160

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AWARD OF RS 500.

RS. 4,000 in currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each have been lost in Fort on the 7th of July, 1919. Whoever finds and hands over to the undermentioned, will be rewarded with Rs. 500.

KIMATRAI DHARAMDAS,
Laxmi Building Block B.,
Nagdevi Cross Lane.

3131

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of teakwood or Blackwood Half round sleepers will be received upto one p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 21st day of July, 1919. Form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to received it free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commission.

E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Municipal Stores, Byculla,
Bombay, 11th July, 1919.

3170

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of wastes, bardan, hoop iron, etc., accumulated at R. B. Motilal Mills of Poona and Bombay, upto 30th June, 1919. As regards Poona Mills, samples can be seen at the office of the undersigned. As regards Bombay Mills, samples can be seen at the Mills at Tardeo. Tenders which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 each should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 17th inst. Separate tenders should be sent for waste, etc., of each of the Mills. The undersigned is not bound to accept any or highest tender. Tenders filled in forms which can be had on application at the office of the undersigned will only be accepted. For further particulars apply at the office of N. H. MOOS, Receiver, Estate of R. B. Motilal Shivlal, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3137

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 823 of 1919.

Messrs. GOPALJI GANGJI, a firm, carrying on business at Vadgadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. RAMANLAL MANEKLAL, a firm, carrying on business at Khoja Gully, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 29th day of April, 1919, it was ordered inter alia that the defendants should pay to the plaintiffs abovenamed the sum of Rs. 6,093-12-0 and costs and interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the said sum of Rs. 6,093-12-0 from the date of decree till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 1st day of May, 1919, certain moveable property consisting of gunny bags which are said to contain Barishape, Ajmo, Tukmaria, Amli, etc., one big weighing machine with weights and chains, etc., was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 28th day of July, 1919 (and following days) at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property, dated 13th June, 1919, put up for sale by Public Auction in a shop of the abovenamed defendant firm at Samuel Street, Khoja Moholla, without the Fort, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest and costs. Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

3180.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULALI EBRAHIMJI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement, or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our office at 61, Medows Street, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2695, New No. 1022 and New Survey No. 4435 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6912, Street Nos. 150, 152 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or toward the East by Dhaboo Street, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North formerly of Ebrahimji Abdulbhoy but now by the house of Ebrahimji Kadibhai and on or towards the South by the house of Vallaiji Tajbhai and others.

Bombay, dated this 10th day of July, 1919.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

3182

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALLABHDAS RAMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground together with the buildings well trees standing thereon situate, lying and being in the village of Kaneri, Pot, Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Sasti, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement fifteen hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts now in the occupation and possession of the said Vallabhdas Ramji and bounded, on or towards the East by the Ghodbunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Munji Keshavji, on or towards the South by the property of Madhavji Jesang and on or towards the North by the property of Hirji Mathuradas and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Notified Area Committee under No. 28.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1919.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA &

3185 Purchaser's Attorneys

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

39, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3400.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th day of July, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Sewri Pond by order of Messrs. Hardwar Kishorilal.

About 300 tons Wallace and Co's Rangoon, Bangkok and Moulmean Indian First and Second Class. Teak Squares.

In convenient lots.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND, PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS AND SILVER VESSELS, ETC.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 700 of 1917.

Jasodabai .... Plaintiff.
Fulchand Kasturchand ... . Defendant.

By order of Mr. Fulchand Kasturchand the defendant in the above suit and in pursuance the directions contained in the consent decree made therein on the 1st day of July, 1919, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., auctioneers will on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, the following ornaments viz.

Gold ornaments about 290 tolas.
Silver ornaments about 675 tolas.
Silver new and old vessels about 5,300 tolas, and a lot of Pearl and diamond ornaments.

Further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Manchar Shah and Naymadashanker, attorneys for the vendor at their office in military Square Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th, July, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 14th July 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suits, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

One handsome hand painted glass fitted partition screen in 4 pieces and having 2 doors.

By order of the office concerned:—

Go-cart parambulator, baby cot etc.

One lot globes of Hurricane lanterns.

By order of the Insurance Office concerned:—

19 cases, each containing 100 pieces Tram Hose pipes 27in. by 2in.

1 bale containing 10 pieces of No. 1 Extra Superior Royal Governments Sail Canvas.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co. of Vadgadi, Bombay:—

490 kegs, each containing 56 lbs. nett of Ceaume "A" Red Head of Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the party concerned:—

About 5 tons zinc chloride, in cases of 2 tins of 56 lbs. nett each.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Damoder Hemraj, an Insolvent:—

Table, chairs, China clay in bags and in casks, chocolates and turpentine in tins, bath tubs, one lot bolts and nuts, name-boards, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR CYCLES ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th JULY, 1919.

Under instructions from the Purchasing Officer, Mechanical Transport, THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by public auction, the following second-hand motor-cycles at the Office of the purchasing officer, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1919.

5 "New Hudson" Twin Cylinder 4. H.P.
2 Two-stroke "Indian".
1 3½ H.P. "B.S.A."
1 "Royal Enfield" Twin Cylinder 3 H.P.

The cycles are on view at the office of the purchasing officer and can be seen between 9 and 12 noon (S.T.) and open to private offers.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 DOZENS ARAB SHAWLS, ABOUT 290 GROSS EYELETS ABOUT 624 CANVASS BAGS AND WEIGHING SCALES.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort:—

60 dozens Arab Shawls.
About 290 gross Eyelets.
6 Weighing Scales.
About 624 Canvass Bags.

Above goods will be sold to the highest bidder.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORE SUPPLIERS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Matubha Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the proprietor of the National Trading Co. at the godowns at 10th Khetwadi Lane and Main Road the following goods consisting of:—

60 dozen Shuttles Wilsons.
160 dozen Shuttles other kind
33.8 dozen Roller Skins.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 68ft.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 66ft.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Clearer.
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1¼ft
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1ft
1 roll Hair Belting 5,515 ft.
1 roll Hair Belting 4,410 ft.
19 gross Pickers No. 4.
6 gross Temple Rollers.
9 gross Wire Springs 12 x ¾ft.
29 dozen Reeds.
About 17 gross medium bow springs and rollers.
24 dozen Temple Cut Bars.
10 gross Comber Boards, fine quality.
2 gross Fork Holders.
P shape Buffers about 514½ lbs.
7 gross Country Pickers No. 4A.
33 gross Country Pickers No. 4B.
1 roll Cotton Rope 2,520 lbs.
Picking bands Green Chrome 112¾ lbs. loose
9 nungs Asbestos Red Jointing Sheets 70 lbs.
5,000 nungs blue Dobby Harness.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madam, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The above goods will be sold in one or more lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES ENGLISH MULLS.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Harnandray Baijnath and on account and at the risk of Seth Cheniram Jasraj:—

60 bales English Mulls No. 1 to 4 K, No. 1 to 4 C. or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshowji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavlal Ranchordas.

18 packages English wh. shirtings No. 7602 or others 42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Hormusji Khursedji and on account and at the risk of Seth Vadilal Purshottam.

10 bales English white Dhotees No. 929 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Davabhoy Mulchand (of Sha Bhogilal Runchod):—

10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3800/3900.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, MILITARY GOODS AND TABLE FAN, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 12th July, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood artistic furniture, such as silk tapestry, lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-top centre table, office writing tables, cane arm and armless chairs, revolving chairs, easy chairs, curzon chairs, silk lined low chairs, glass and panel-door cupboard, single glassdoor almyrahs, table and wall mirrors, plain carved and tiled teapoys, flowerpot stands, bookshelf, towel racks, dirty cloth baskets, tapestry and leather lined sofas, single as well as double wooden bedsteads complete, phonographs, records, etc.

Property of a private gentleman.

1 Big carpet, black wood double bedsteads and 1 coping machine.

By order of office concerned.

1 lot Military goods.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1919.

TO ALL CONCERNED!

AVAILABLE FOR READY DELIVERY AT COMPETITIVE PRICES:—

"GENUINE" White Lead and "REDUCED" White Lead (Containing 45 to 50 Lead) Moist Paints, made in accordance with the Government Standard Specification.

"PIPCO" SANITARY DISTEMPER, (Water Paints).

RED OXIDE OF IRON & LIGHT & DARK GREY MOIST PAINTS, Natural Colours.

For prices & Particulars write to:—

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.
Telegrams: "WHITEPAINT,"
P. O. Byculla, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN

SYDNEY JAMES

In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA

PIERROT PIE

A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING.

PIE No. 5

SEE SYDNEY JAMES'
SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEM PLAY
"WHY WIVES WEEP"
"HOW TO RETAIN A HUSBAND"
NIGGER MINSTRELS
MUSICAL COCK TAIL
JAZZMANIA

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 13th July at 5-30 p. m.

P-P-PLUM P-P-PIE

A SPECIAL PIE
Containing all the best items of
PIES No. 2, 4 & 5,
A Concentration of value seldom given to Bombay Audiences.
THREE PROGRAMMES IN ONE
Plan at Rose and Co. upto 6 p.m, after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing MONDAY Next
July 14th, at 9-30 p. m.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
EDGAR WARWICK
presents the
New Revusical-Comedy Co
In

VANITY FAIR

IN VARIOUS EDITIONS.
FIRST Edition on Monday Next.
A Feast of Fun, Frivols and Furbellows
GAIETY! GIRLS! GLITTER!
CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Booking at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 9-45 p.m.

"THE TAILOR of the BOND STREET"

The Story of gripping Human interest: presenting opportunities for the portrayal of character which have been fully realised by the leading actors.

GUS YORKE AS "POTASH"
ROBERT LEONARD as "PERLMUTTER"
which made London Laugh.

THE FIGHT IN THE AIR!

An aeroplane chase at eighty miles an hour, with one machine ramming the other, is the big thrill in the
FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the
GREAT MILITARY SERIAL

PEARL TO THE ARMY

Now showing at

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crowford Market.
Another great scene is the
FIGHT AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA

Showing two desperate men engaged in deadly combat on the bed of the Atlantic Ocean.

DON'T MISS THIS WEEK'S THRILLING EPISODES
Nos. 10—11—12.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS
SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
WINSOME LITTLE

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

IN

"MILADY O'THE BEANSTALK."

Baby Marie dreams about "Jack and the Beanstalk" and then sets forth to find a modern giant with bags of gold to help her poor mother. THE TALE OF ONE WOMAN, TWO MEN, AND A CHILD, in Five Enthralling Parts.

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

The baby that everyone likes to see.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
LAST 4 PARTS OF

LOVE'S MASK

A Drama Extraordinary
PERFECT Settings—Beautiful Photography and—Acting of the Highest Order.

TWO NUMBERS OF
PATHE GAZETTE.
Latest from 'Blighty

WIFFLES REVENGE
Comedy by the Famous Comedian PRINCE

Look out for
TO-DAY
Featuring Florence Reed.
The greatest Film yet—in 8 Reels.

Time
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays Matinee 5 p. m.
Extra show on Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

FRESH NEW STOCK OF
Indian Boots and Shoes.

Best Indian-made Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes for a Short period only.

Rustomkhan & Co.
PRAG MAHAL, DHOBI TALAO,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOW PLAYING

THE GREATEST FILM SHOW ON EARTH
THE UNIVERSAL SERIAL EXTRAORDINARY

"The LURE of the CIRCUS"

FEATURING DARING, DASHING, RECKLESS

"EDDIE POLO"

World renowned Circus aerialist and daring performer, supported by a huge circus cast also featuring beautiful Eileen Sedgwick, Charles Mailes and great cast of circus players.

SEE the glittering procession of circus acts, just like you have seen them in the greatest circuses on earth. See the big fight between Business Greed and Honesty.

SEE the daring circus acts—thrilling death-defying stunts performed by real circus acrobats, and circus Stars from the most famous circus you have read and heard about.

SEE the fascinating array of circus paraphernalia, clowns, riders, aerialists, performers from every sphere of circus life. It is easily the greatest film show on earth.

SEE the daring exploits—the attacks of carefully laid plots of big business to crush the weak. See the rescues, escapes, adventures, thrilling beyond compare. See it all at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

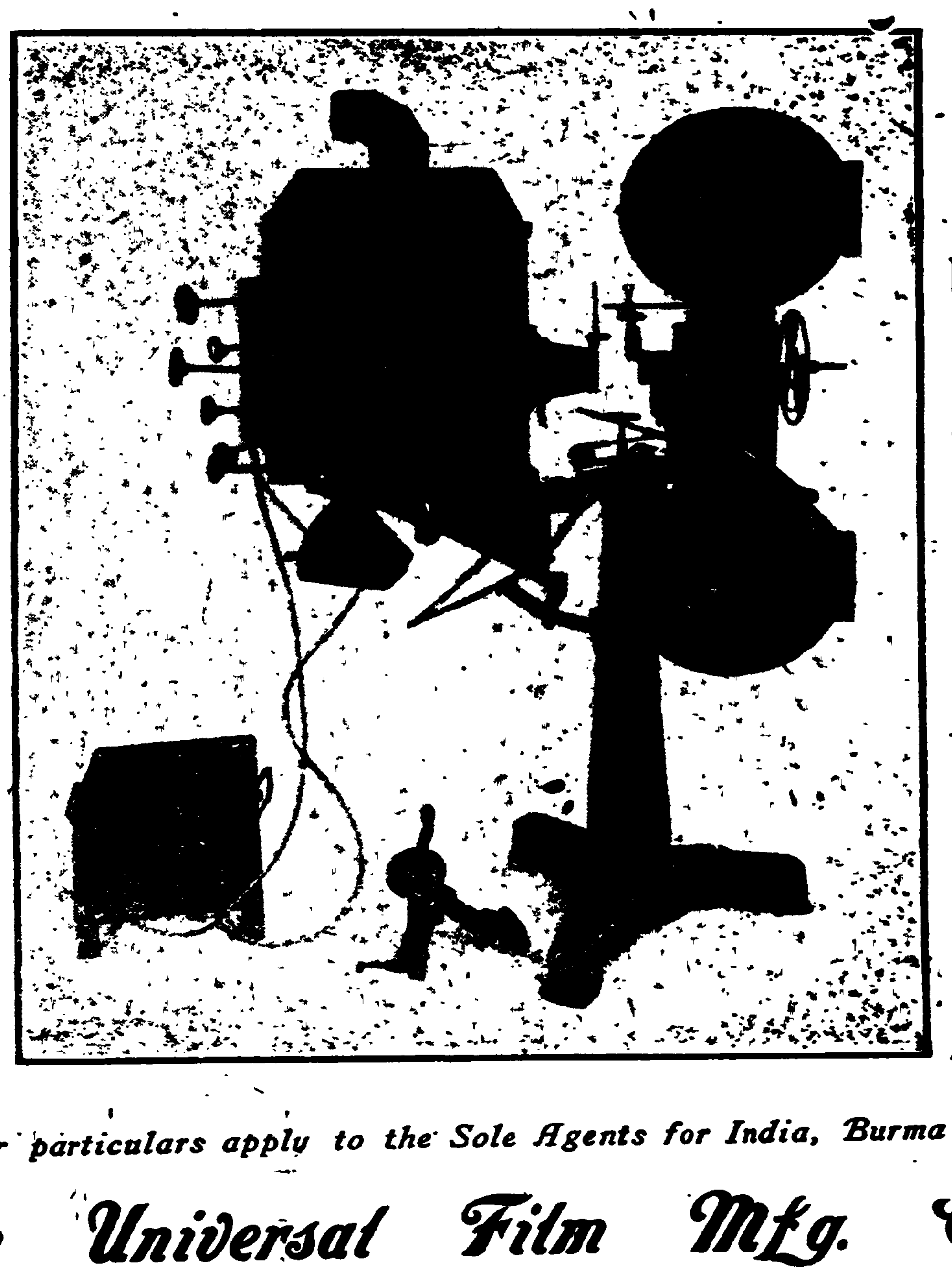
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Two Extra prize Matinees on Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15.

Rates slightly advanced.

You cannot have a better projecting Machine than

THE SIMPLEX

because it is Silent
—
practical
—
well-made



because it is economical
—
Solid
—
Inexpensive

For further particulars apply to the Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon

The Universal Film Mfg. Co.,
Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY CINEMA
PRESENTS ON
SATURDAY 12th
MARIE

The Dainty Egyptian Dancer.
ORIENTAL
DANCES and SONGS.

Box Rs. 8, Orchestra (first five rows) Rs. 3, First class (rear Orchestra) Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1-0-0, Second class Re. 0-8-0, Third class Re. 0-4-0.

Friday 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 and 10 p. m. Saturday 1 show at 6-45 p. m.
Sunday 2 shows at 8-15 and 10 p. m. Monday 1 show at 6-45 p. m.

IF ONLY THE WORLD WAS FREE OF SOCIETY CANKERS.

Life here below would be a heaven to live in! The extremely touching, melodious, Pathetic Drama of Social Life of TO-DAY that the

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD,)

offer its patrons this Week, vividly gives you the proof of how Evil here below is bred more by the fault of others than by the errors of our own judgment.

A WIFE'S SACRIFICE (5000 feet)

A WIFE'S SACRIFICE (5000 feet)

is a noble inspiring picture of how a brave, faithful loving wife victimises herself to save her dear old mother from disgrace.
The Drama is a sublime screen Version of the depths to which human baseness is capable of sinking. and the heights to which womanly heroism is capable of reaching.

A WIFE'S SACRIFICE

is a Photoplay that will appeal to the old and the young, to the virtuous and the evil-minded alike!
It is a beautiful William Fox Production staged partly in the Indian environments of Calcutta.

Messrs K. D. & Brothers
present
WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION
"A WIFE'S STCRIFICE"
(in five reels.)

The Programme includes the Gaumont Gazette and a Comedy.
Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.
Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. S. T.

NOW

Peace has been signed and this is just the time for you to open your BUSINESS CONNECTIONS with FOREIGN TRADERS.

WE know how You should DO IT
IT will not cost much.

Just a Visit.

Why should you lose such an OPPORTUNITY?

COME personally or WRITE to us
and
you will have something worth knowing.

NOTE THIS CAREFULLY
P. O. Box No. 120

The National Trading Co.
Importers, Exporters.
Merchants and Agents,
4th Floor, Krishna Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort.
Branches at
Baroda and Ahmedabad,
Agencies at
New York and London.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE
MAZUMDAR CHOUDHURY & Co.,
Head Office 98, Clive Street, CALCUTTA

Genuine American medicines, 6 and 7 pice per dram. Ordinary Mother Tincture, 2 As. per dram. Aconite, Belladona, Bryonia, etc., 4 As. per dram. Pure medicine and medical sundries directly imported from Bœricke and Tafel of America. CHOLERA Box or FAMILY Box with 12, 24, 30, 48, 6 and 104 phials of medicines with a dropper and a Bengalee or Hindi Guide, Rs. 2-4, 3-6, 4, 6, 7-4 and 12-8 respectively, with English guide, Re. 1. Postage extra.

MACHINERY FOR ALL PURPOSES AND INDUSTRIES
Kailway Specialities, Metals, Paints, Oils, etc., etc., at lowest prices.
FOR PROMPT DELIVERY OR TO BE SUPPLIED ON INDENT.
State requirements—and receive quotations supplied free and without any obligation.

ROSS SCOTT & Co.
6, Adenwalla Mansions, Chowpatti,
BOMBAY.
C. B. 115.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 11.

Fluctuations during the past week have been comparatively small. On Friday last Fully Good Broach July-August closed at Rs. 596. On Saturday the rate varied from Rs. 588 to Rs. 594, and on Monday from Rs. 588½ to Rs. 597. Tuesday's lowest and highest were Rs. 585¼ and Rs. 593¼. On Wednesday the market was opened only to 3 p.m. and the price ruled from Rs. 589 to Rs. 596. Yesterday the lowest and highest quotations were Rs. 583 and Rs. 593, the market closing at Rs. 586. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 585, advanced to Rs. 591, and at 1 p.m. the rate was Rs. 590. Closing quotations are given below.

A moderate business has been done in Broach. The New York market was closed on Friday and Saturday last, and cables are still much delayed. Operators were awaiting the receipt of New York advices, and did not commit themselves largely. The general feeling is still on the bearish side, but there are buyers on declines. A continued advance is, however, checked. We look for higher prices later on, and favour buying in easy markets: Oomras and Bengals for July have improved somewhat during the week, but business is small. For September delivery in both of these descriptions there is some enquiry. Southerns for July-August are cheap owing to fears of tenders.

The quotations given by the Cotton Contracts Board for forward delivery and ready cotton have caused considerable discussion. As they now stand, a seller of Fine Oomras is fined Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 if he tenders cotton which does not pass the standard. If, however, a seller tenders Fully Good Broach which does not pass, he is presented with a reward of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4! We hear a good deal about the relative values of descriptions of cotton as a cause for the above. One might just as well say that the relative value of plantains should be taken into account in transactions for mangoes! We understand that the full Board will fix the prices of ready cotton from the 14th instant. We trust the Board will be fully alive to the responsibility which rests with it, and that reasonable rates will be fixed for all descriptions of ready cotton as compared with contract rates. Sellers of all styles of cotton should be made to pay about Rs. 5 per candy for making tenders of inferior cotton which does not pass. If their sales are unfulfilled on the due date, they will incur a fine of Rs. 15 per candy according to the rules of the Cotton Contracts Board.

Ready cotton has been in moderate demand and prices have kept steady.

The crop in the Central Provinces and Berars is progressing favourably and the plants are reported to be flourishing. More rain is now needed in Khandesh. In Broach the plants are healthy and flourishing. There has been good rain in Central India and the Hyderabad districts. With the exception of Cawnpore and Agra, rain is much needed in the United Provinces. Practically no rain has fallen in the Punjab and Sindh, and there has been no sowing except in the irrigated parts. Kathiawar requires rain. and in Bhavnagar there has been insufficient for agricultural purposes.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	590
Fully Good Bengal	July	445
Fully Good Bengal	September	459
Fine Oomras	July	516
Fine Oomras	September	534
Good Southerns	July-Aug	525
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	550

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATE 11TH JULY 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Broach	July-Aug.	590
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	445
,, ,, ,, Bengal	Sept.	460
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	514
Fine M.G Oomras	Sept.	538
Good Southerns	July-Aug	535
Good M.G. Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	550

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	472	460	447	432	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	467	455	442	427	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 2	548	528	510	..	,,
Central Provinces	558	543	525	..	,,
M.G. Broach	610	594	580	577	,,
M.G. Southerns	--	..	557	547	532
Sawginned Dharwar	--	594	587	577	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 11th, 6 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	76	0	0	—		
,, ,, Cawnpore 7-30	74	0	0	—		
,, Karachi Bengal	77	0	0			
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	20	8	0	21	8	0
,, ,, Cawnpore	20	0	0	21	0	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	21	0	0	22	0	0
Linseed Brown Bold	26	0	0	27	0	0
,, ,, Thin	25	0	0	26	4	0
Teelseed White 85-15	125	0	0	—		
,, Gajar 75-25	120	0	0	—		
,, Gajar 50-50	115	0	0	—		
,, Black	100	0	0	..		
Poppyseed White	23	8	0	24	8	0
Groundnuts	122	0	0	25	0	0
Mowraseed	9	4	0	9	8	0
Barley	46	0	0			
Castorseed	97	0	0	19	12	0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 11th

	Rate Rs.	as.	p.
Davids No. 18	1	1	6
Shapurji No. 10½	1	1	0
Currimbhai No. 12½	1	1	12
Light Houses No. 6½	0	13	12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 11th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	345
American Dollars	304
Hongkong	207
Shanghai	314
Japan	182
Singapore	186½

Market Steady.

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150°	at Rs. 10 14 0	per case
White Rose	150°	,, 10 14 0	,,
Chester	76° Abel	,, 10 10 0	,,
Devoe's	75 ,,	,, 10 10 0	,,

(Continued on page 6.)

Nearly half the Capital already subscribed.
THE
Hindustan Mining Syndicate, Limited,
AJMER.
Registered under Sanction of the Governor-General of India.
CAPITAL Rs. 100,000
With power to increase.
Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable by small instalments of Rs. 2-8 on application; Rs. 2-8 on allotment; Rs. 2-8 on first call and Rs. 2-8 on second call at interval of not less than one month.
Object: Development of the Mining Industries of Ajmer-Merwara Districts.
EVERY PROSPECTS OF VERY LARGE DIVIDENDS.
Managed by the experienced Managing Agent under supervision of the Board of Directors.
Apply for prospectus and application forms to:
MR. SORABJI DADABHOY VAKIL,
MANAGING AGENT, AJMER.

Guard against Monsoon by using our
GUARANTEED WATERPROOF PAULINS
of standard Government test and quality
at Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard, inclusive
of eyelets, lashings &c.
Any sizes available for immediate delivery.
Apply:—
Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COLOURS AND CHEMICALS
FOR
Jute, Coir, Wool, Silk, Leather, Cotton, and other Industries.
Telephone: 3642 & 2331.
K. H. KABBUR & CO.
56, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY
Also at
Paris,
London,
Alexandria,
Manchester,
20, Jehangir Street, MADRAS
AND
14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
Telegram: "CHEMICOLOR" Bombay.

The Philosophy of Action
LOK. TILAK'S "GITHA RAHASYA"

MOST VALUABLE AND TIMELY PUBLICATION.
Written in English.

An up-to-date guide to one's conduct. Explains intricacies of modern life. The first philosophic attempt to explain the basis for the new Science of Sociology. Modern problems are solved on a Philosophic basis. Every true Indian must be acquainted with the latest development of Hindu thought presented in this book.

Price Rs. 2. Postage extra.
Apply to:
INDIAN LITERATURE PUBLISHERS.
Post Box No. 108,
MADRAS.
3161

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.
The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs.10.
C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29, Colootola Street, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician:
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

4
STEAMERS
FOR
Sale
Built 1918
Dead weight 5000
Also a Steam Launch.
Full particulars from
Box No. 757.
C.B. 103.

Commercial Corporation Ltd.
with which is incorporated
TECHNO ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE
Established 1901
Continues to prepare candidates for all Recognised Accountancy Exams. Special reduced terms to Graduates. Non-Matrics are eligible for L.C.C. Exams. Apply personally between 6 & 7 p.m. at
53. Medows St Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from page 5.)

Monkey	—	—125°	„	10	6	0 „
Tiger	—	—125°	„	10	6	0 „
White Camalia tins		—126°	„	8	2	0 per 2 tins
Elephant tins		—126°	„	8	2	0
Elephant Bulk		—126°	„	6	6	0 per 8 l.Gs

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths	For week ending 10th July 1919.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918 1918/19	1917 1917/18
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Khandesh	1,771	169,720	172,805
Central India	4,008	148 984	68,110
Barsee and Nugger	1,729	96 016	65.922
Hyderabad Gaorani	490	93 224	26,025
Berar	8,935	419 720	249 765
Central Provinces	6,008	205.279	51 495
Total Oomras	22 971	1,151 921	636.145
Dhollers	2,760	55 480	302 191
Broach	188	195 834	211 219
Compta and Dharwar	5 990	113,768	159 534
Westerns-Northerns	19 443	9 407	131,521
Bengals N.W. Provinces	821	80 997	136 582
Bengals Rajputana	333	36 539	[illegible] 194
Sind, Punjab	6,929	419 525	287 293
Cocanada	1,078	9,491	24,530
Persian	Nil	2,288	781
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,048	55 030	51.121
American	Nil	1 265	8
Egyptian	Nil	121	Nil
Other sorts	309	12 208	19,783
Total	52 540	2 225 253	22, 6 40[illegible]

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 11.

BULLION.

Gold is steady to firm with good demand for ready lots.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in this market are unchanged. Banks are buying export bills against three fourth cover. Japanese exchange is firm.

T. T. on London, 1-7, 31-32.
D. D. on London, 1-8, 1-32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1-8, 3-8.
D. D. on France, 252.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 265.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 127.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 122.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 207.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 314.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 261.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay	6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	5 per cent.
Bank of Madras	6 per cent.

SHARES.

As anticipated in our foregoing report, the Share Market ruled firm and active during the week and quite a respectable business has been recorded at steady advances.

This agility has been especially discernible in Cotton Mill shares which have been dominated by a bullish feeling. The group of Mills controlled by Messrs. Currimbhoys have claimed foremost attention and large deals have transpired especially in Fazulbhoys, Currimbhoys, and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings. Judging from the dividends recently announced for the nine months ended the 31st March, there is no warrant for any attraction towards these shares on the present high basis of values. But the Share Market, like every other market, goes on prospect and when the present scale of earning of these mills is taken into account, these shares especially Currimbhoys which are evidently the cheapest on the market at present, ought we think, to appeal to investors Madhowjis record a further improvement of nearly Rs. 100 on the week. Bombay Uniteds have been actively sought for and some good deals have been reported at fair advances. There have been violent fluctuations in Simplex's and owing to various reports, operators now prefer to hold aloof. Other Mill shares keep steady to firm and call for no special comment.

In spite of a slight ease in the cotton situation, Yarns have been an exceptionally strong and animated market due to highly encouraging sales from China; and extensive transactions have again been recorded at further advances. Some of the mills have sold their Yarn output for deliveries during January-February, 1920. Spinning Mills are now having quite a thriving time, probably never before witnessed, the margin of profit being said to be over 4 annas per lb. Cloth has been likewise firm but not so active and mills are said to be well engaged forward.

To summarise, the position of both spinning and weaving industries is once again eminently sound and prosperous. Favourable rains, booming yarns, firm and active cloth and,—that but not least—plethoric money—all these form a powerful combination of factors pointing inevitably to a higher basis of values and we do not think a judicious investment in reputed mill concerns would be regretted.

There has been no special or enlivening feature to the miscellaneous class of securities. Tata Iron and Steels have experienced a smart drop on the rumour that the Directors had recommended to final dividend for the nine months ended 31st March. Deferreds which a few weeks ago had touched Rs. 1,470 have fallen systematically to Rs. 1,100. There has been a good demand for Tata Oil shares, business having been done at Rs. 405 premium. Considerable optimism still prevails regarding the prospects of this concern. Among Cement shares Katnis have given way further on the news that the company's production had been seriously affected by a breakdown in some of the Factory's machinery. Indian Cements have been firm, with buyers even at the advances. Bank shares show no change. We understand that in view of the complications that have arisen out of the heavy arrears of transferc, etc., fresh dealings in Tata Bank shares will not be undertaken by Brokers from Monday next until further notice. It is trusted that the Bank would extend every facility to the brokers in getting through their arrears. We hope the directors will be good enough to positively inquire into this matter.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,410; Swan 737-8; Simplex, 617-8; Madhowji, 2,445; Shapurji, 137-8; Kohinoor, 1,582-8; Kastoorchand, 1,255; Currimbhoy, 432-8; Finlay, 675; Crescent 268-12; Fazulbhoy, 880; David, 737-8; Colaba, 1,955; Century, 545; By. Dyeing 1,640; Cen. Mining, 39; Katni Ord., 310; Katni, Defd., 17,175; Alock, 852-8; Tata Old Defd., 1,115; Tata New Defd., 570; Tata Ord. 232-8; Shivrampur, 42-8; By. Burma, 1,017-8 Bt. Burma Petro, 27-8; By. Tramway, 780; By. Steam, 415; Tata Hydr: 1,512-8; Tata Bank 556 Tata Oil 392-8.

FINANCE.

Money continues easy. Call money is now offered at 2 per cent. The New Victory Loan has been making a good progress and as expected Bombay top the list.

PIECE GOODS.

Bombay, July 11.

The Cloth Market has been firm and steady during the past week, but owing to the absence of demand there has not been much activity. The rains have fallen in several places, but the enquiries for cloth have not been received as yet. In the Punjab, Delhi and Cawnpore the monsoon has not been favourable so far. Sellers have been showing a firm front to buyers, but are not themselves willing to purchase any lots that may be offered at lower rates. Business has therefore been at a standstill and brokers have to idle away their time. Some want of confidence amongst the dealers has been noticeable and many merchants now demand full settlement of accounts before giving delivery. There was a time when considerable anxiety was felt for the position and standing of several dealers in the bazaar, but fortunately by adopting the policy of mutual concessions, several amicable settlements were arrived at, and a crisis was averted. But about five per cent. of the merchants have not been able to tide over their difficulties and those who have dealt with them have had to suffer losses. It may be noted here that such merchants have not become insolvents, but have suspended payments, leaving their shops empty of goods and declaring their inability to meet their liabilities. The creditors finding themselves in such a position have thought it advisable to settle their claims for anything that could be got, and in some cases the defaulting dealers have started fresh business under new names. Some Importing Firms have also had to suffer heavy losses in consequence of the failure of some dealers to fulfil their contracts. Had it not been for the fact that several forward contracts were arranged to be cancelled by large importing firms, including Japanese, the position to-day would have been very precarious, as the goods were bought at top prices. It is the scarcity of goods that fetches high rates at present and the merchants are fortunate in getting the advantage of the favourable rate of exchange, just when it was badly needed. Extreme caution is still necessary in transacting business, as a false move in any direction will land one into troubled waters. Speculative business should be strictly avoided and trading should not transgress beyond one's means.

The Manchester Market has been firmer and several offers have been returned with heavy advances on recent purchase prices, which has made business difficult to negotiate. Three hundred thousand cotton operatives, fifty million spindles and three-quarters of a million looms are said to be idle in Lancashire owing to the strike. As several mills are closed, shippers have not been able to obtain quotations for new inquiries sent by telegrams recently. Shipments of goods under order will be delayed owing to the strike.

During the week some steamers have arrived with a fair quantity of piece-goods.

GREYS.

In Grey goods the position has slightly improved, specially in Dewhurst's Shirtings and Standard Grey Jaconets. Drills and Mulls have remained steady with little doing. "Fari" Red End Shirtings have been scarce and fetch good value.

Local Mill cloths have remained quiet and transactions have been very few. The rupee rates have been unchanged.

Japanese Shirtings have not been inquired for at present, but the level of prices have been well maintained.

WHITES.

A firmer tone has prevailed in White goods in anticipation of better demand in the near future. Superior Nainsooks in 34 and 38 inches worth from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 have been scarce. Stocks of 26 inches low quality Nainsooks of the value of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8 per piece are light, and as values have firmed up, buyers are purchasing 27 inches Green End Mulls instead. White Jaconets of good qualities are out of stock, but small lots worth Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 per piece can be had here and there. These qualities were originally selling at Rs. 4 only. There are ample stocks of Sacharilla Heading White Mulls, the demand for which has been poor. White Dhooties have been frequently advertised for sale by public auctions on account of the defaulting buyers and the tone of this style has been therefore easier.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs.	as	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	38×27½/8	17	12	0
„ „ 100000	45× „	....		
„ No. 83000	45× „	17	0	0
„ „ 2800	37× „	15	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× „	16	0	0
„ "Yellow Horse"	43×38	....		
„ No. 2316	44×38½	17	0	0
Dewhursts' "BBB"	38× „	28	0	0
„ "BB"	38×38½	23	8	0
„ "Rupee No. 5	39× „	22	8	0
Bates' No. 12838	41×37½/8	....		
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38½	....		
„ No. 1560	39×37½/8	16	0	0
„ No. 5600	38×37½/8	15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/8	16	0	0
„ „ 4462	41× „	18	0	0
„ „ 1566	33×37/37½	....		
Forbes' „ 551	38×37½/8	....		
Lyon's "Shunker"	39× „	....		
Fleming's No. 1905	48×38	24	0	0
GREY DRILLS—				
Peppsrell "Dragon"	29×40	30	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40	18	0	0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	28×40	26	0	0
GREY JACONETS—				
Ralli's No. 18	65×22	10	6	0
„ „ 18	40×22	9	6	6
„ „ 188	40×22	8	10	0
„ „ 686	44×22	9	6	6
GREY MULLS—				
Ralli's No. 1030	30×18	2	8	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
Lieoman's No. 1500	32×42	20	8	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40	36	0	0
H.B.T.C. 32,000	„			
Lyon's C. 4000	„	....		
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	....		
Forbes K.B. 100	35×40	....		
„ 151	33×40	24	0	0
Horrockses "O"	35×40	34	8	0
„ "AI"	„	35	0	0
„ "MO"	„	36	0	0
„ "MH"	„	38	0	0
„ "MA"	„	40	0	0
„ "M2"	„	41	0	0
„ "EF"	„	43	0	0
„ "EI"	„	45	0	0
„ "SO"	„	58	0	0
„ "AO"	„	——		
WHITE MULLS—				
Ralli's Nos. 6	41×13	10	0	6
„ „ 60	40×18	11	0	6
„ „ 600	51×18	12	0	0
„ No. 6000	58×18	14	8	0
„ Nos. 101/202/303/40/45	50×18	....		
„ No. 404	55×18	....		
„ No. 88	58×20	10	2	0
„ No. 1270	27×18	....		
„ "Sun Ticket"	„	....		
„ No. 55		....		
„ Nos. 50/55/60/40",45"	50×18	....		
„ No. 818	39×20	10	8	0
„ No. 250 (6 lines)	54×20	15	4	0
„ No. 350 (6 lines)	„			
„ No. 335 (6 lines)	60×20	18	0	6
„ No. 425 (6 lines)	„	18	8	0
„ No. 1440	36×20	6	14	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	4	2	6
„ No. 9666/9766/9866	„	——		
„ No. 95	58×20	10	2	0
„ No. 66999	40×18	7	4	0
„ No. 86999	„	7	9	0
„ No. 775	40×18	8	0	0
„ No. 875	45×18	....		
„ No. 975	50×18	8	14	0
„ No. 615	„	9	8	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58×20	10	2	0
„ Nos. 9/99/999/40",45"	50×18	——		
„ No. 9999	55×18	....		
„ No. 142	34×18	10	8	0
„ No. 850	36×18	9	4	0
Macdonald's No. 64	58×20	——		
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	4	1	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—				
Ralli's Nos 7070/9090	27×18	5	4	0
„ Nos. 7/27	„	....		
„ Nos. 88/98	„	....		
„ Nos. 61/81	„	5	0	0
„ No. 9999	„	....		
„ No. 1900	„	4	12	0
„ No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	7	12	0
Graham's Nos 88/8888	28×16	5	9	0
„ „ 190/309	„	——		
„ 95950/97970	„	——		
„ Saraswati"	38×18	11	0	0
„ "Tippoo" W/WWW	34×18	8	8	0
„ No. 50609	„	8	12	0
„ Nos. 33340/33350/-33360	„	8		0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	20×18	5	0	0
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	„	....		
„ No. 8000 T.B.	38×22	....		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26×18	5	0	0
S.W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5826 "Motor Car"	26×18	5	0	0

The above quotations are on bazar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Grey Shirtings—				
No. 55000	44×38	20	0	0
No. 100	„	22	0	0
No. 200	„	21	8	0
No. 2005	„	21	2	0
No. 220	„	19	4	0
No. 2300	„	21	4	0
No. 7200	„	20	0	0
No. 3800	„	25	0	0
No. 4100	„	24	0	0
No. 5100	„	24	2	0
No. 3000	33×38			
No. 666	„	17	4	0
No. 181	33×38	..		
No. 191	33×38	..		
Grey Sheetings—				
9 Dragons	36×30	16	4	0
C" Quality	36×30	16	2	0
Boodh Dev"	36×30	..		
Grey Drills—				
Elephans	28×40	26	0	0

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent	April	5	1917
France	5	per cent	Aug.	29	1914
Germany	5	per cent	Dec.	23	1914
Russia	6	per cent	July	28	1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov.	11	1917
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July	1	1915
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug.	20	1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April	10	1915
Sweeden	6½	per cent	Jan.	31	1918
Spain	4½	per cent	Oct.	28	1914
India Bombay	5	per cent	June	12	1919
India Bengal	5	per cent	June	5	1919
India Madras	6	per cent	June	9	1919

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

We have to report a stronger market during the week with fair demand and higher advices from all quarters and prices for ready Sugars have been increased by Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt. all round. In forward positions there was good enquiry to buy firms and speculators and prices have been advanced by more than 6s. per cwt. for all positions and large quantities have changed hands amongst dealers in White Java June-July at 48s. to 53s. 6d. F. B. Harbour and July-September at 48s. to 53s. F. B. Harbour with more enquiry. Calcutta and Karachi markets are very strong and prices quoted by Calcutta are nearly 4s. higher than Bombay, while Karachi remains 2s. lower. Java market continues firm and advancing and business is quite impossible, speculators reported to be paying nearly 60s. as compared with Bombay. There is no news from Mauritius.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 34-0-0 equal to 54s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 4,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 27-8-0 equal to 47s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 6,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 33-0-0 equal to 52s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 2,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 33-4-0, stocks 40,000 bags.

AMERICAN MONEY MARKET.

The following circular issued by Mr. Srinivas R. Wagel of the Bullion and Foreign Exchange, New York, and dated June 3, 1919, will be read with interest:—

SILVER.

The new revolt in Mexico against President Carranza has practically stopped all shipments of bullion to the United States; conditions are far from promising at present with regard to the supply from Mexico. The labor troubles in Canada have reached the mining camp in Cobalt. Consequently there will be a scarcity of spot metal.

The local market was far from active during the week, trading having been done in small lots at prices slightly above the daily London levels. The London market has been moving upward, mainly owing to the rise in China exchange. Owing to the activity in the export trade in Shanghai, principally in silk, the Shanghai rates moved up from 5s. 1d. the tael to 5s. /3d., the market being firm at the close. The Hongkong market has not responded to an equal extent, although the latest cables report a firm market. The closing dollar and sterling rates on Shanghai are $123 and 5s. /3d., and on Hongkong $83.50 and 3s. 6¼d.

Reports from India show that the Government will have to buy silver again. Although export trade of India is not active, famine and political unrest are responsible for the increased demand for metallic currency.

Quotations for silver during the week are as under:—

	London Oz. Std.	New York Oz. Com.
May 27th	52¼d.	107⅞c.
May 28th	52¼d.	108¼c.
May 29th	52½d.	108½c.
May 31st	53d.	109⅛c.
June 2nd	53¼d.	109 3/8c.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Excepting sterlings, which depreciated very slightly, allied rates have shown a tendency towards firmness. Early in the week, francs and Lires took a decided turn for the better, mainly owing to the report that financial help will be rendered by the United States to stabilize these exchanges. These reports are, however, premature, although efforts are being made, rather unsuccessfully, to establish a bankers credit in favour of France and Italy.

The official London check rates on Paris and Rome show considerable improvements during the week. Of the neutral exchanges, Amsterdam, Sweden and Norway were practically unchanged, with a weak tendency. Copenhagen was steadier, Swiss francs were weak, Spanish pesetas showed a very slight decline, Argentine rates were lower, while Brazil showed an advance. Chile and Peru were unchanged. Arrangements are being made to support sterling exchange by the transfer of British-owned South American securities to the United States, but the amounts involved are not very large; and the plan is not as yet sure of success. The opening and closing quotations for the week are as follows:

Cables.	Opening.	Closing.
Sterlings	4.65	4.63
Francs	6.56	6.28
Lires	8.55	7.82
Swiss	5.13	5.15
Amsterdam	39 3/8	39 3/16
Copenhagen	23.50	23.40

GOLD.

Money rates were slightly easy, closing at six per cent. There was no movement of gold during the week. The Federal Reserve position shows increase in gold holdings and note circulation, thus:

Gold Reserve	$2,255,106,000
Notes	2,519,292,000
Bills Discounted	2,173,042,000

The Gold Reserves and Notes of the European Banks were as follows:

Bank of England	Notes	£77,161,000
	Gold	£86,080,204
British Currency	Notes	£347,000,000
	Gold	£28,250,000
Bank of France	Notes	34,133,590,000 francs.
	Gold	5,459,294,000 francs.

It is stated that the United States will very shortly raise the embargo on the exports of gold, although the Treasury has not arrived at any decision as yet. Owing to the fact that exports from the United States to the gold standard countries are much larger than imports from the same countries into the United States, this will not affect the situation, and there will not be any appreciable export of gold to any country whatsoever.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	90
Bank of Bombay	500	..	18%	2,067/8
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,930
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	133
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	56
Central Co-op Bk Rs. 50	50		7%	50
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	—	—	58/8
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	$ 76½			£
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	April-Oct.	15%	78½
Mercantile Bank	10	..	7%	67
„ 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
„ 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	—	33%	£113
National Bank of India £1	2½ £25	—	20%	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	113
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	585
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	105
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	88
Larkhana Railway	100	..	4 %	85
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	78
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	103
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	148
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5 %	100
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9½%	585
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,425
Alliance Cotton	100	..	7	100
Akola	100	..	5	103½
By Cotton Manufg.	500	..	80	725
By. Dyeing & Mfg Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,040
Bombay United	250	..	25	387½
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	26¼	545
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,635
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
China	1,000	Apl.Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	40	1,955
Cooria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	825
Crescent	100	do.	25	268½
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	432½
David	250	do.	20	737½
Dawn	250	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	258
Emperor Edward	500	do.	85	620
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar-Sept.	70	880
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,250½
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	675
Gold Mohor	500	..	125	1,100
Globe	100	..	Nil.	90
Hindustan	1,000		140	800
Hyderabad	1 000	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	241½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	100	750
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17½	332½
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo	1 000	April Oct.	40	400
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,255
Khandesh	1 000	June-Dec.	100	1 300
Khatao	1 000	June.Dec.	700	3,500 w.
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,582½
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,820
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	25	2,445
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1,100
Madras United	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1,300
Maneckji Petit	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,800 xd
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	160
Morarjee Goculdas	1 000	..	400	3,450
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	422½
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,530
Pabaney	250	..	Nil	285
Pearl	250	..	55	640
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	450
Planet Mill	100	..	120	145
Premier	63	..	Nil	92½ prm
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	..	180
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	do.	Nil	137½
Sholapore	1 000	..	...	8,500
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	617½
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	1,930
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil	737½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,410
Tata O	500	..	Nil	1,425
Tata P	500	..	5½	425
Union Mill	250	..	5	405
V'shnu Cotton O	500	..	75	900 w.
P	500	..	7	% 500
Western India	1,000	..	150	825
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Andhra Velley O 600	1 000	—	4%	840
Andhra Velley P 600	1,000	—	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	862½
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..	4
Bamanqua	5	..	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile	70	..	10	100
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	..	Nil.	50
By. Burma T. Corporn	125	—	25	1,017½
By. Burma T. Corporn New Issue 25	125	—	—	371½ p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	8	Mar.-Oct.		27½
By. Electric Supply P.	£10	—	6%	164
and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	—	10	700
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	..	2	10
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,975
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	415
Navigation Co. P	250	Oct.	8%	230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10			
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10		2	66
Empire of I. Life			4	39
Rs. 50	500	April	42%	425
The Eastern O	15	..	5%	28
Chemical Co. D2ah	1½	..		
Indian Cement Co. D	250		Nil.	60
[illegible] Cement P	100		20	365
O	40		5	310
Indian Cotton Oil Co.	100			1,775
O100	100		7%	105
P200	250	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Dec.-July	7%	215
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.-July	15	227½
Kemp & Co.	200	Oct.	30%	95
Kurramsee Landing Rs. 75	[illegible]	July	20	170
	100			100
Marcks & Co	150	July	8	80
McKenzies Ltd.	100	—	30	375
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	4%	84
Marslane Price Co.	100	—	7%	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	240
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	520
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Nil.	43
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	48	872½
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	—	4	42/8
Sirdar Carbine Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	30%	135
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100		6	25
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	150
O	75	Sept.	8	232½
Tata IronSteel Co. D	30		6	1,115
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Or (NI) 30	75	..	..	145
„ Dif („) 190	400	..	..	900
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,572½
P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,006
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	—	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Ps	1 000	April-Oct	5½%	6% prem.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	30%	270
Telephone Co.	50	—	8	305
Tata Oil Mills 60.	100			392½ prem

*—Buy. D—Con [illegible] N—Nominal [illegible]
S Ex Div [illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort	475	Nov.	50	700
Godavery Valley	100		6	45
Harvey and Sabhpty	500	July	70	690
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	139
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging. & P. Co. Ltd	1,000	..	7%	550
Karachi Press Co.	500	..	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	..	20	160
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	105
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	165
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct	50	740
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	140
Volkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	610

Indian Home Rule

BY

Mahatma Gandhi

There can be no reconstruction or hope for this land of ours, unless we eradicate the worship of force in all its forms and establish work on a basis other than violence. A refutation of the doctrine of violence is, in the present situation of the affairs of our country, more necessary than ever. To this end nothing better can be conceived than the publication of Mr. Gandhi's famous book. The views expressed by Mahatma Gandhi show the only true way to Swaraj. Price Re. 1.

Rights of Citizens

By S. SATYAMURTHY, B.A., B.L., with foreword by C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, B.A., B.L. The rights dealt with in this book are of far greater importance than any privileges which may be exercised by the people's representatives in the reformed councils and in transferred departments of the administration. Whatever small instalment of Self-Government we may obtain immediately, if these elementary citizen rights can be secured, we shall have freedom of movement for national development and can work our own progress. Without them, the most attractive schemes of reform cannot take us near to that fulfilment of national life which is our birthright. Price Re. 1.

Sir Sankaran Nair's Minutes of Dissent

In this handy volume are brought together the two dissenting minutes of Sir Sankaran Nair on the Reform Scheme which are the most studied and valuable criticisms that have so far appeared on the reform proposals. India is proud of Sir Sankaran Nair for his sturdy and bold championship of Her aspirations in this critical hour of great expectations. Price As. 8.

Is India Civilized?

By SIR JOHN WOODROFFE—Second edition, revised and enlarged—Over 400 pages—Cloth bound and gilt—Price Rs. 2-8-0. The worth of the book is evident from the fact that the first edition which was published in November last had run out within two months thus enabling the publishers to bring out this revised and enlarged edition. India is grateful to Sir John Woodroffe for this timely publication which should find a place in every Indian Home and in the hands of all who are interested in the well-being of India.

Footsteps of Freedom

By JAMES H. COUSINS. A collection of the sketches of the great masters of thought such as Edmund Burke, John Stuart Mill and others who have valiantly fought for the freedom of the world together with kindred essays. The book forms a most valuable study at this psychological moment—Attractively bound in cloth and board. Price Rs 2.

Moulted Feathers

By JAMES H. COUSINS. A collection of short and inspiring poems. Price As. 8.

Ganesh & Co.,
PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

OVER EIGHTY THOUSAND ALREADY IN USE

Ic-Mic Cooker.

(THE ORIGINAL AND THE ONLY GENUINE).

An Unique apparatus for cooking, baking, frying, refrigerating and the like purposes. Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallie, M.A., M.D., Simplest mechanism. Any parts separately available Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour; no attention necessary as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly Economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers.

Best testimonials, Certificate and Gold Medals and prizes obtained.

Ordinary Cooker

Small.	Big.	Special.	Sig.	Above 8 Family	Family Price.
Rs. 12-8	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 24	Rs. 26	Rs. 41	Rs. 48

Brass Cooker

Small.	Big.	Special.	Sig.	Above 8 Family	Family Price
Rs. 16 8	Rs. 21	Rs. 32	Rs. 46	Rs. 30	Rs. 55

Stand Extra.

For further particulars, apply to
Manager, Ic-Mic-Cooker,
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

G. W. M. Reynold's BOLD TYPE EDITIONS

	Rs. a.
GRACE DARLING or The Heroine of the Fern Island ...	0 12
Mary Price 3 vols. Rs. 5 Parricide 3 vols.	1 12
Faust 2 vols. Re. 1-8 Wagner 3 vols.	1 12
Seamstress 2 vols. Re. 1 Margaret 4 vols.	3 0
Necromancer 3 vols. 2-4 Agnes 9 vols.	6 0
Mysteries Old London 3 vols. Rs. 2-4 Mary Stuart 2 vols.	1 4
Pope Joan 4 vols. Re. 1-12 Soldier's Wife 3 vols.	1 4
Robert Macaire 2 vols	1 0
Young Duchess 4 vols.	2 0
Bronze Statue 4 vols.	2 4
Canonbury House 3 vols.	3 0
Rose Lambert 4 vols.	2 0
The Massacre of Glencoe 4 vols.	2 0
Mysteries of London 13 vols.	
Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	12 0
Empress Eugene's Boudoir 3 vols.	2 0
May Middleton 2 vols.	1 8
Rye House Plot 4 vols.	2 0
Pickwick Abroad 3 vols.	2 4
Loves of the Harem 4 vols.	3 8
Young Fisherman Complete	0 10
Master Timothe's Book Case 3 vols.	1 12
Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue 2 vols.	1 0
"Kenneth", 4 Vols.	2 0

Postage Extra.
Apply to N. M. SWAMI & Co.
[illegible] St. Madras.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Bahrein and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-day. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 10 a.m.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Gregory Apcar" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

Public meeting of Bombay's Women Protest against non-enfranchisement of women in the Reform Scheme, at Vanita Visiram, Sandhurst Road, at 4-30 p.m. S.T.

FRIDAY, July 18

Public Meeting to protest against "Asiatics Land and Trading Amendment Bill", at the Excelsior Theatre, at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	45
Delhi Express	8	30	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS,

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KATELI—Dhunbai, daughter of the late Professor Dadabhai Cursetji Kateli of Wilson College, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Adarji Mancherji Joshi of Surat, died on Friday at Hornby Road. Aged 34.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOY'S UNION.

The General Meeting of the above Union will be held to-morrow at 4 p.m. in the School premises, when Prof. H. D. Welinker will preside.

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The second anniversary of the Hindu Missionary Society will be celebrated on the next full moon day to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hira Baug, Bombay.

INDIAN LABOUR LEAGUE.

A special general meeting of the League will be held at Mrs. Benabai Jayakar's Bungalow, Dadar, to-morrow at 10 a.m. (S. T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

INDIAN LABOUR CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above Club a formal discussion will be held on "The New Government of India Bill" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. It will be initiated by Mr. C. S. Deole. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will preside.

HINDU GAYANA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Gayana Samaj, there will be a musical entertainment (vocal) by M. R. Ry. T. N. Ramachanda Iyer, at "Laxmi Baug", New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

The function is open to the public.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 1st, F. S. Garrison Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, their Band will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-day commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) till 8 p.m. (Weather permitting.).

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, a meeting to protest against the proposed legislation relating to Indians in South Africa will be held in the Morarji Gocuidas Hall at Cavel to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidency of Mr. Faiz Tayabji, Bar-at-Law.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Home Ruler's Club, a public meeting will be held at Dadar, Goregaonker's Buildings, to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the heavy sentences passed don the Punjab leaders, when Mr. A. B. Kolhatker, Drs. Velker, Sarvarker and others will speak. Dr. Babasaheb Paranjpye of Yeotmal will also speak on the occasion.

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, a meeting of the South Indian Residents of Bombay will be held in the South Indian Club premises (Ramachandra Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum) on Sunday the 13th instant at 6 p.m. to concert measures for the establishment of a Cooperative Housing Association for South Indians.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June 1919, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 8.822 out of whom 3.374 were males; 2.774 females and 2.674 children.

The new admissions were 1.103 and the average daily attendance was 294.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Thursday was 148 as compared to 143 on the corresponding day of last year and 86 in 1917. Cholera registered 4 attacks and 1 death, small-pox 3 attacks and plague 1 attack and 1 death on Thursday.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

In "The Tailor of Bond Street" which is being produced at the Excelsior Theatre during the ensuing week, we have a story of gripping human interest which presents opportunities for the portrayal of character which have been fully realised by the leading actors. It is more than a story it is a bit of human life. It tells of a father's devotion to his son, and nothing like it has been seen on the screen in India before. A vein of tender sentiment runs all through the story, the action is brisk, there are plenty of stirring incidents and dramatic scenes and yet all the time we are impressed by the naturalness of everything that happens. The film features Gus York and Robert Leonard, both of whom are well-known in the theatrical world as the creators of "Potash" and "Perlmutter". It is in four parts—a delightful combination of drama and comedy, and can be recommended as an appetiser for dinner. It will be presented at the Excelsior this afternoon and every afternoon during the week except tomorrow when the presentation will be after dinner.

PIERROT PIE PARTY'S FAREWELL.

The days in Bombay of Sydney James and his merry Pierrot Pie Party are now numbered. There are just two more performances of which Bombay people have the opportunity to avail themselves. To-night the fifth "pie" is being served for the last time, and to-morrow afternoon the company takes its farewell of Bombay for a few weeks at least, reserving for this occasion a special bumper "pie" which will include all the best of the ingredients which have gone to the making of the others. Few companies have achieved such signal success in Bombay in such a short time as this little party, and if its season could have been prolonged by as many months, as it has been here weeks, it would in all probability still be drawing as large houses at the end of this period as it has during the last fortnight. But it is expected back here again very shortly, and when it comes it is sure to receive a cordial welcome.

Those who have not partaken of the fifth "pie" would be well advised to take advantage of the last opportunity which is open for them to do so this evening, for in many respects this last "pie" is the best of the bunch. It includes several of those burlesques at which the company excels, another of those hilarious problem plays, and a wonderfully diversified concoction of music and mirth and delightfully pleasant fooling.

Early booking is advised for to-morrow afternoon's entertainment, for if there is not a crowded house to give the party a good send off then there should be.

A NEW COMEDY COMPANY.

Bombay is not to be left without its vaudeville entertainment after the departure of the "Pieddot Pie Party". There is now in Bombay a very talented little company which has just arrived in India after a most successful tour in the Far East, and commencig to-morrow night this company is to appear nightly at the Excelsior Theatre in an entertainment which is entitled "Vanity Fair" a bright concoction which will vary very frequently but will always have as its outstanding features fun and frivolity, modernity and versatility, musical talent and dainty stage effects.

The company is visiting Bombay under the direction of Mr. Edgar Warwick, who will be remembered as the director of the Court Cards," which has had many successes in Bombay and in other centres in India and the east. Mr. Warwick is not himself in the company, but in spite of this it is an exceptionally strong one, and includes several who have been great favourites here in the past—notably Mr. Sydney Manners and Mr. George Titchener—and there are no fewer than six ladies, an unusally large number for a vaudeville company touring the East. Each member of this little party is claimed to be a "star" in some line or other, and in "Vanity Fair" there will be found to be no lack of fun and jollity—bright and cheery concerted numbers, amusing and effective little scenes, much clever fooling, topical songs galore, dancing that is dainty and fascinating, and (best of all) plenty of good music that is always lively and just the sort af thing to make the dull life of these weary monsoon days worth liing.

"Vanity Fair" opens on Monday night.

VANITY FAIR.

The approaching visit of "Vanity Fair" is creating unusual interest. Edgar Warwick comes along with an entirely new company offering an entirely new form of performance. "I have a theory" he says "that most of us are feeling pretty tired with one thing and another, so I have been careful to bring along a lot of clever people who, singly and in combination, can make any audience buck up."

"We have called it 'Vanity Fair'" says Sydney Mannering "because all is vanity, and this combination, compared with those that in our memory dwell, rank as fair and warmer."

There is Leslie Holmes, raconteur, comedian, persifleur, and famous musical comedy star. There is George Titchener, the man with the mobile face, a genial broad comedian with an excellent sense of the grotesque. The humour of these two is sprikhtly and inoffensive, and with that pelluoid, but they are in distinct contradiction to each other as regards style. There is Sydney Mannering himself who performs on the stage as well as being responsible for the production. He is a soulful singer but can pass a quip in joyous comedy with any of them. He can dance and knows the world to its remotest patches. He is an inveterate practised batchelor. He has fifty steady fiances and is true to all of them. There is George Graystone who sings from his boots is a jovial fellow and a good chum withal. There is Jean Desormes a conductor who composes music so habitually that he is said to do it while he sleeps. He takes a turn on the stage occasionally and is very versatile, but draws the line at two things—he will not sing in French or juggle with axes. Sleve Laurie is an arrayingly clever danver and is a great favourite always.

There is Elleen Boyd who sings delightfully and acts brainily in comedy, but in addition to all this is probably the finest exponent of stepdancing now touring. There is Thelma Lawn who belongs to Tasmania, the island of sweet voices and pretty women. There is Haze May, a very petite little person with a roguish eye, a dainty touch of whimsy. Eileen Dawn who acts cleverly in comedy has a smile which is worth going a long way to see. She also takes a turn at business management and combines the two most successfully. Shirley Cooke looks far too young to be running about Asia by herself, but she knows what she knows. She is a delightfully amusing little lady and can do all sorts of funny things. Madge Griffith, a beautiful and clever girl and smiles her way to all hearts wherever she goes.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

An aeroplane chase at eighty miles an hour with one machine ramming the other is the big thrill in the tenth episode of "Pearl of the Army", the interesting military serial now being shown at the New Alexandra. Pearl, suspicions of the actions of her father's new secretary, Adams, follows him and becomes involved in a series of highly thrilling incidents that end in her starting in an aeroplane with Adams in pursuit of the Silent Menace's Silent Flyer.

When the Cracker, one of Silent Menace's confederates, who has the machine in charge, becomes aware of his pursuers, he realises he must ram their machine. With the two machines tearing through space at top speed, he turns and makes straight for them. Adams makes Pearl jump with the parachute. Then there is a sickening crash and both wrecked machines fall to the ground.

The twelfth episode shows a desperate conflict at the bottom of the sea between Adams and the Silent Menace, whose identify is still a mystery.

EMPIRE.

At the Empire Theatre this week, we have a film exclusively for children). First and foremost there is a very human little plot. It concerns the poverty stricken struggles of a divorced mother whose husband has proved to be a drunken ne'er—do—well, and we are early introduced to Baby Marie Osborne, most charming of cinema child actresses who is largely instrumental in bringing her mother back to happiness. The change in the mother's fortunes begins when she comes across "Giant Jim," who in years gone by trounced a drunken ruffian who at a barn dance had molested her, and Jim and Marie become fast friends when one night, emulating the example of "Jack the Beanstalk" of fairy tale days (of whom she had read the night previous) she climbs to his room and "makes friends" after the fashion of a fascinating child, and brings the old lovers together once more. Jim promises not to fight any more, and Marie's mother agrees to marry him. But Marie is scarcely as expert in climbing the "beanstalk" as her fairy tale hero, and one day in mounting the fire escape she has a severe accident which results in injuries that only an expensive specialist can cure. Jim goes to the ring again and wins one more fight to get the necessary money. At first the mother of Marie is inclined to condem him for breaking his promise, but she soon sees that it has been done in a righteous cause, and the story ends with a happy little family comfortably settled in a pleasant little country house which has all the comforts of a real home. Altogether this is a most delightfully produced film, with plenty of incident to sustain the interest, and marked by some extraordinarily good acting. The best part of it is undoubtedly the "Jack and the Beanstalk" stuff of which the baby dreams, and black-skinned, sharp eyed Sambo (always a favourite on the screen), a cat and a kitten and some dogs are accessories to the caste.

IMPERIAL.

The second and last episode of the beautiful French drama "Loves Mask" will be shown to-night. The climax is worked up in a startling manner and the picture is altogether equal to the best American Serials, shown so far in Bombay. The story deals with a French fisherman who has taken place of a rich neighbour of his due to extraordinary likeness that he bore to him. Both had been to Jamaica together.

How the mystery of his identity is revealed forms the interesting subject of this fine film. The outdoor settings have been carefully chosen and render the film one of the most charming yet seen here. The rest of the programme is made up of two latest nos. of Pathe Gazettes and a comedy by that famous French actor, Prince. This is one of his latest Comedies made after the war.

Next week Imperial announce the much-looked for film: "To-day" featuring Florence Reed and said to be the best picture of this season.

INTERCESSORY MASSES.

Sunday, 13th instant, having been set apart for Intercessory Masses in honour of St. Anthony, so that through the intercession of this great wonder-worker, God Almighty may grant us a good monsoon this year and peaceful times, there wil be as stated in the "appeal," solemn High Mass with Exposition, Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla, at 9 o'clock, the preacher being Rev. Fr. A da Cruz. There will also be a High Mass with sermon in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, at 8-30 a.m.

PROTEST AGAINST ASIATICS L. AND T. AMENDMENT BILL.

Under the auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Friday next at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Excelsior Theatre, to protest against the Asiatics Land and Trading Amendment Bill now before the South African Legislature. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. will preside. The public are cordially invited to attend.

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND T. R. ASSOCIATION.

The Joint Honorary Secretary of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association sends us the following:—

"I have great pleasure to supply you herewith a badge prepared for the members of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association. The Members are requested to wear this badge on their persons while travelling by Railway or steamer so that they may recognise one another and thus be in a position to render mutual help, when required. Moreover, as they are well acquainted with the rights and duties of passengers, it is expected that they will by their polite manners try their best to bring to a satisfactory end any misunderstanding that may have arisen between the Railway Staff, and other passengers. Those members of the above Association who have not yet got their badges are requested to apply for them to the undersigned, enclosing five annas worth of stamps to cover price and postage.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India Ltd. for the half-year ended 30th June 1919 amounts to Rs. 3,88,721-15-1 including the sum of Rs. 40,742-7-1 brought forward from last year's account.

This sum, the Directors have decided to dispose of as follows:—

To payment of an Ad-Interim Dividend at 10 per cent per annum free of Income-tax for the half-year ended 30th June 1919 Rs. 1,25,000 to carry forward to next account Rs. 2,63,721-15-1, total Rs. 3,88,721-15-1.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the above Institution Hebrew Classes are regularly held every Monday and Thursday evenings from 7-30 to 8-30. At to-morrow's meeting Mr. Benjamin David will deliver a lecture on "Leo Tolstoy" at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Institution's premises, and Peerkhan Street, Byculla. This lecture is open to the public.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MALEE

MAJOR PORTER ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court Mr. Athavle, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate gave judgment acquiting the accused, of the case in which Baboo Vithu a malee in the employ of Sir Cowasji Jehangir charged Major Frederick J. Porter with assault.

While passing the judgment his worship observed:—

It is a common ground in this case that there is considerable bitterness of feeling between the accused and Sir Cowasji. It is beside the purpose of this case to determine who started the hostilities. I merely mention the facts, as, in my opinion, it affords a solution of the bitterness with which this case has been fought out. It is impossible to think that the servants of Sir Cowasji are not cognisant of this fact and from the manner in which the complainant and his two witnesses Pandoo Hirshet and Nilkanth Prasad have given their testimony, a very uncomfortable feeling has arisen in my mind, that these men have conspired together to make capital of the most unfortunate difference of opinion between their employer and the accused. These men persisted in declaring that the accused has merely been protesting against the Malis watering the garden in the mornings and would not give straight answers to questions regarding the noises of buckets, etc., against which the accused says he has been consistently complaining.

DEMEANOUR [illegible] COMPLAINANT'S WIT[illegible]ES.

The demeanour of these witnesses necessitated my calling them to order repeatedly, and I have no doubt in my mind that they have deliberately concealed from the court the fact that the accused has been protesting not merely against the malis watering the plants in the mornings but against the noices which they have been making with their buckets at very early hours. The complainant says that on two or three previous occasions the accused had scolded him for watering the garden in the mornings. He avers the accused spoke to him in terms which he could understand, but when asked in what language the accused spoke, he started by saying that he spoke in English. He was thereupon asked the meaning of a couple of simple English sentences and thereupon realising that he had given an untrue answer, ended by saynig that the accused had spoken in Gujarati. Mr. Payne who appears for the prosecution evidently realised the helplessness of the situation created by the manner in which these witnesses gave their evidence and therefore he fell back upon the admission made by the accused in his written statement that he had entered the compound with the object of requiring the malis to stop the noises which they had been making. He argued that this action on the part of the accused must be considered in the light of the letter which he had written to Sir Cowasji on the 22nd of February. In that leter accused complains of the noises and threatens "to take steps, legal or otherwise, which will have the effect not only of stopping the noises but which will by advertising in the public press show what sort of neighbour I have." Mr. Payne says, that the fact contained in the letter shows the intention of accused in entering the compound and that was to commit an assault, as that term is defined in Section 351 of the Penal Code, and it does not at all matter whether a blow was given or not. There is some force in the argument, for under the Penal Code, "whoever makes any gesture or any preparations intending or knowing it likely to be that such gesture or preparation will cause any person present to apprehend that he who makes the gesture or preparation is about to use criminal force to that person, is said to commit an assault." And on the confession of the accused that the complainant on seeing him ran away it is arguable that the complainant must have become apprehensive of a thrashing at the hands of the accused.

WHAT CONSTITUTES "ASSAULT."

But the farrago of the definition of "assault" is "some gesture or preparation" with a certain intention or knowledge. Therefore in order to give effect to Mr. Payne's argument one has to assume that the accused must have made a rush into the compound in a menacing attitude and possibly armed with a stick, as one of the witnesses says. It is needless to say that in a criminal trial there would be no justification for such an assumption, and I am not disposed to hold the accused in this case amenable to the proposition of law that a person is presumed to intend the natural and probable consequences of his act. The evidence for the prosecution in regard to the incident being in my opinion untrustworthy, I am content to hold that the primary intention of the accused in entering the compound was to order the malis to stop the noices which they had been making. I would go a step further and say that even assuming that this conduct of the accused brought him within the ambit of Section 351 of the Indian Penal Code, this is a case in which he is entitled to a protection under Section 95 of the Code which says: "Nothing is an offence by reason that the accused intended to cause, or that he is known to be likely to cause, any harm if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense or temper would complain of such harm."

I therefore direct the accused be acquited under Section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code. My acknowledments are due to the lawyers appearing for the parties in this case for enabling me to finish it in one hearing.

TRAMWAYS AND LADY PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted to inform the general public that the Tram Authorities see the desirability of providing some reserve accommodation for ladies even at some sacrifice to their usual and legitimate income for which the public will be ever grateful to the Tram Authorities. I hope that full harmony will once more prevail between the Tram and Municipal Authorities and the general public and the latter will not grumble for a little less accommodation to the male passengers accordingly. Step by step I hope the Tram Authorities will kindly accede to the reasonable requests of the public.—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

THE BREAK-UP OF TURKEY.

"ABYSMAL IGNORANCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged by your being good enough to give publicity to the following reply sent by me to the "Times of India" on the criticism of my letter dated the 2nd instant, which was published in your paper. I may state that the editor of the "Times of India" has chosen to omit portions of my letter which would go to justify the opinions expressed in my first letter.—Yours, etc.,

BUDRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Bombay, July 10.

The following is the text of the letter to the Editor of the "Times of India":—

Sir,—Adverting to your leader of the 5th July, commenting on my letter which I addressed to you as well as the other dailies of Bombay I see that you have in criticising it, not spared strong language, in charging me with lies and misrepresentations. Since all your contemporaries published it, it is quite apparent that they did not discover any lies and misrepresentations in my letter.

Your leader insinuates that my object in writing as I did, was to cause dissatisfaction among Moslems. I have no need to enter a categorical protest against this insinuation as my public career for the last thirty years is, I think, a full and complete refutation to any such assumption. During the early days of the war, when the situation became grave, a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held under the presidency of Mr. Haji Usuf Sobhani and at this meeting I was called upon to second the main proposition moved by Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed. In doing so I delivered a long speech which was fully reported by your paper and in this speech I strongly advised my co-religionists to refrain from any political agitation while the war lasted so that the hands of our Government might be strengthened. All my speeches and writings during the past five years have been published from time to time by all the local papers, and my loyal and devoted attitude towards the Government as well as my views on the Moslem religious questions that have cropped up as a result of this war, are too well known to the public to require any repetition at this juncture. It is apparent therefore that I have served both the Government as well as my Mahomedan brethren to the best of my ability.

In the course of your remarks you have chosen to select isolated passages from my letter and have sought to nail them to the counter.

As regards your first quotation I am perfectly aware that the Peace Conference had summoned Turkish Delegates to Paris for which we are grateful, but this does not mean that a representative of the Indian Moslems was allowed to sit as a member of the Peace Conference and express the views on the subject of the Holy Places and the Khalifate, which are held by the Indian Moslems. To make myself clear, I must refer to the public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay which was held on the 19th March last when Mr. Miyan Mahomed Chotani presided, and among other resolutions, the following resolution which was proposed by Mr. Munshee Mahomed Hasan Makba and seconded by Mr. Syed Gulam Mahomed Rifai, was also unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 6.

"That this meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay impresses upon the Government of His Imperial Majesty the necessity of Indian Moslem opinion being represented in the Peace Conference by the appointment of an accredited Moslem Representative on the Conference."

All the resolutions passed at this meeting were submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy, but up-to-date no reply except a bare acknowledgment has been received. It is to this sixth resolution that I referred to in the paragraph that you have quoted. I may add that a similar resolution was adopted by the All-India Moslem League at its last session in Delhi in December.

As regards the Turkish delegates at Paris, one can only conjecture what they were interrogated on, but it is a curious fact that among all the items of news current in the Press in this matter, no mention is made of the Holy Places of Islam. My ignorance might be quite "abysmal", but I would invite your attention to the following cutting from the London "Sunday Times" of May, 1919:—

TURKEY'S FATE DECIDED.

TRIPLE MANDATE FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

EMPIRE TO BE DIVIDED.

RIGHTING A GREAT WRONG.

According to the "Echo de Paris", Turkey as an Empire will soon have ceased to exist. The newspaper outlines the divisions which have been decided upon and how they will be apportioned:—

To Greece—Portions of Turkey in Europe.

To America—Remainder, including Constantinople under mandate (another report says under a joint mandate held by America, Britain and France); also Armenia.

To Britain—Palestine and Mesopotamia.

To France—Syria.

To Italy—Adalia and Protectorate of remnant of Turkey with capital at Brousa or Konia.

Paris, Saturday.

"The occupation of Smyrna appears to "Pertinax" as the beginning of the end."

"In a few weeks", he writes in the 'Echo de Paris', "perhaps in a few days, the Ottoman Empire will have ceased to exist. The Conference seems to-day to have made up its mind to the complete suppression of Turkey, both as a European and as an independent State.

"Out of the European remains of the old domination the intention is to construct two parts. One will go to Greece and with the other a new international state will be formed with Constantinople placed under the mandate of America. The enterprise was offered to France, who, we believe, wisely refused it.

"Of Armenia the idea is to make a nation under the American protection.

BRITAIN'S INFLUENCE.

"Britain has her mandate over Mesopotamia and, doubtless also Palestine, M. Clemenceau having accepted with alacrity this amendment to the agreement of 1916 and her preponderating influence in Arabia and the Caucasus.

"To France is restored Syria complete, as we hope, and including Diarbekir and Adana and portions of Anatolia. Finally, Italy gets the district of Adalia and protectorate of the Turks, who will make their new capital Brousa or Konia."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE INTERVENES.

The "Petit Journal" states that the mandate from Constantinople was not given solely to America, but that on the intervention of Mr. Lloyd George, it was decided to divide the mandate between the United States, France and Great Britain. "Kismet" "Incapable Turks!!!"

The "Petit Journal" expresses the opinion that the occupation of Smyrna indicates that the Allies consider the Turks incapable of governing the Christian populations which they have hitherto kept under their yoke.

The dislocation of the Turkish Empire has been decided upon and the Crescent will be definitely banished from Constantinople and Asia Minor. The protests of the Turkish Government will be backed up by no resistance that cannot be promptly crushed. It will have to bow to Kismet and allow the righting of a great wrong committed during the past centuries.

BRITISH TROOPS LEAVING SYRIA.

"General Wilson has arrived in Paris to arrange with M. Clemenceau as to the withdrawal of the British Troops now occupying Syria and their being replaced by French troops. 'Exchange.'"

The above goes to show that I am not alone in my "abysmal ignorance." I could quote from several other papers giving similar news. These reports have also been translated in the vernacular papers in India.

Further Reuter informs us in a telegram dated the 29th June, that the Moslems in London headed by the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan adopted a scheme for the future of Turkey which substantially supports the views I expressed in my letter.

I shall not however go further into the matter at present, but take this opportunity of emphatically repudiating the insinuations and charges levelled against me in your leader under reference.—Yours, etc.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Bombay, July 8.

A "PACKED JURY"

RANGOON TIMES" COMMENT ON JOINT COMMITTEE'S PERSONNEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 10.

The "Rangoon Times" dealing with the composition of the Joint Committee which it calls a "packed jury" points out that none of the three available ex-Viceroys is included, that the pro-Montagu group is two out of fourteen, and that the substitution of Lord Islington for Lord Carmichael stamps the whole thing as dishonest.

RECRUITMENT OF SUB. JUDGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye in the current session of the Bombay Legislative Council that two posts among the sub-judges should be set aside every year for men appearing with the highest number of marks in both the LL.B., examinations will not, I am afraid evoke any adequate support from the legal profession. No doubt it will receive the encomium of the LL.B., students, but, on the contrary, it will incur the opprobrium of the High Court pleaders. No Superficial observer can acquiesce in the text of the resolution which constitutes a detriment to the interests of the High Court pleaders who appear to have been totally ignored by the mover. It lays down that two posts among the sub-judges should be assigned to the two men who would top the list in the LL.B. examination while it leaves the High Court pleaders in the cold. The resolution is susceptible of improvement.

The percentage laid down for passing LL.B. examination is 50 per cent. out of the total while for the High Court pleaders' examination it is 60 per cent. One can not understand the psychology of the resolution which ignores the claims of the High Court pleaders to a sub-judge's post, while it seeks to establish prerogatives for LL.B., students. The resolution, I can say without the least disparagement of the mover, reveals a discrimination between the two branches of Law and militates against the very principle of justice. I therefore appeal to the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye to modify his resolution to such an extent so as to ensure the appointment of the man who would appear with the highest numbers of marks in the High Court pleader's examination to a sub-judge's post along with those of the LL.B., students who would top the list in their examination.

I would also like to make one suggestion to the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye that he should make it a primary condition that the incumbent to sub-judge's must have acquired practical experience in Law for a period nearly extending to three years before his appointment to the office. This will bar the door against bad stuff entering the sub-judge's line.—Yours, etc.

M. R. S.

Bombay, 10th July, 1919.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

Mr. A. F. K. Beghie, Indian Police, reverts to United Provinces.

Mr. J. C. Nixon, O.S., is appointed Assistant to Director-General, Commercial Intelligence.

Mr. N. B. Deane is posted as Assistant Comptroller and Examiners of Local Fund Accounts.

Mr. B. N. Mitra officiates Military Accountant-General vice, Colonel Marlow on leave.

Mr. Jagat Prasad is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab.

THE ROYAL DAIMLER CAR.

"The Car of Kings." "The King of Cars."

The Quality of Daimler Engineering is fully proved on active service. From the commencement of the War the entire output has been requisitioned by Government. War experience confirms, beyond all question, that for reliability and continuity of service Daimler stands supreme.

The motorist who places his name on the Daimler Waiting List for a new Car after the War, is not only patriotic—he is wise.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Showrooms: Apollo Bunder, Telegrams: "Chalo."

Always at your Service

SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS
and
JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.

MOHANLAL & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

197, 201 Sk. Memon St. BOMBAY. } Tele. No. 1795.

PROOF OF BRITISH PROWESS OVER-SEAS.

The Steamers, "FAVIGNANA" from Italy with Marble slabs and Marble Tiles, "CITY OF CORINTH" and "CITY OF SPARTA" from Liverpool with all kinds of Glazed and Unglazed Tiles and "ASSIRIA" from Marseilles with Red Marseilles tiles, expected to arrive this month proves that there is no fear of regular supply of tiles, marbles, etc. These steamers carry for us a large stock of the above materials.

Please favour your enquiries to avoid disappointment.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE,

SAJAN & CO.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED

A FRESH STOCK
OF
UP-TO-DATE AND STYLISH
AMERICAN

BOOTS & SHOES FOR GENTS

AT
Moderate Rates.

WE ALSO STOCK
Perfumery, Soaps, Cigars
Cigarettes, Provisions and
Fancy Goods.

Give us a trial call!

THE
BRITISH PROVISION
& GENERAL STORES,
239, HORNBY ROAD,

MARBLE & TILE MERCHANTS
AND CONTRACTORS.
ENGRAVERS AND SCULPTORS.
ALSO IMPORTERS OF
Marble Figures, Flower Vases, Fountains Portland Cements, etc., etc.
MARBLE TILES AND SLABS, WHITE GLAZED AND OTHER TILES ALWAYS IN LARGE STOCKS.

Motilal Moolchund & Co.

15, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

USEFUL BOOKS

(Sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.)

(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION.

For all communities in matters religious moral and others. In three vols., in 166 subjects, Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.

(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.

An interesting and instructive novel of Indian Life (original), a moral guide for all communities, of about 950 pages. Price Rs. 1-8.

(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.

Price As. 2.

(4) GOOD READING.

Of about 200 pages. Price As. 8.

Postage in all extra. All in English.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.

Pleader, High Court,
DUMAS (near Surat).

WAGNER QUALITY A. C. MOTORS.

½, ¾, 2, 3, 5, 7½ and 10-H.P. ready for immediate Bombay delivery, also Rectifiers and Testing instruments. Lowest prices.

Apply Sole-agent for India.

BABAN GOKHALAY,
Atmaram Mansion, Bombay, 4.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FRESH STOCKS OF

ABBOTS WATER PROOFS,

In different colours and sizes; prices varying from Rs. 39-8 to Rs. 53.

Also at moderate rates:—

Shirts, Collars, Beautiful rubber-lined ties, Socks, Straw Hats, English belts and helmets, Sweaters, Singlets, Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Kerchiefs, Ladies' Leather Bags, Battersby Silver Grey Felt Hats, Perfumery, etc., etc.

Up-country orders are executed with utmost care and promptness.

N.B.—Our shop remains closed on Saturdays.

TORCATO JOHN & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.
PRAG MAHAL, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

CARPETS

Save middleman's profits, by buying direct from the manufacturer, 100 exquisite and charming designs to select from. Inspection solicited. Mofussil orders executed per V.P.P. Money refunded on all goods not approved.

Corded and plain China silk for gents' suits and ladies' dresses available at wholesale rates.

V. G. MAHARAJ,

125, Corner Esplanade and Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

CB775

THE
TOY EMPORIUM

A large and varied assortment of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ORIGINAL
N. S. MISTRY,

SHOP & SHOW-ROOM,
No. 5, Saraswaty Mahal.
Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Pay us a visit TO-DAY.

CB866

GODREJ'S SAFES

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts an Telegraphs, in July, 1912.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor-Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS & EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

A Hugh Fresh Stock of Motor Tyres-Tubes of known Makes, all Accessories, Novelties and Spares ever available at favourable rates.

RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LIMITED,

Lamington Road, Bombay.
(Telegrams: "Remoworks.")
(Mofussil orders promptly executed.)

GENTLEMEN'S HOT WEATHER CLOTHING.

GOOD SELECTION IN
Silks — Satin Ducks
Tussores — Hollands
Drills — Washing Checks

SUN HELMETS AND UNDERWEAR JUST RECEIVED.

A. R. DIAS & BROS.

Tailors, Outfitters, Hosiers and Hatters,
51, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

10—BHP D. C. 460 Volts ELECTRIC MOTORS complete at Rs. 1,600 each. Several expected very shortly.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
British Hotel Lane,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

92, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diploma Examinations, a speciality.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

NERVE FOOD

VIROCACAO

FOOD TONIC

(VERO)

is highly reco[redacted]in:—

Convalescence, A eral Debility, Breakdo ork, Neurasthenia and t is a delightful food for healthy indivi dals Children, Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers.

Unlike TEA and COFFEE, VEROCACAO is not a stimulant but a nutrient. It exercises a powerful and healthy stimulating effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.

It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.

If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to—

Sole Agents—

T. M. THAKORE & Co.,

36, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.
Samples and particulars on application.

Largest Stock in India,

Gems of Jewellery of

All sorts Indian & Parisian make
RECORD LOW PRICES.

M. NAGERSHETH SONS.

EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street
BOMBAY
And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, 12th July, 1919.

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

We are glad the Bombay Corporation have at last decided to address Government on the desirability of dealing with the housing question of the city in all its bearings without any further delay, with the assurance that the Corporation is ready to co-operate with them in the matter. Every member of the Corporation appears to realise now that the time for talk is past and action is urgently needed if a crisis is to be avoided. The congestion in the city has become well-night unbearable, and the conditions in which the majority of the population are obliged to live are really distressing. Dr Viegas estimates that eight lakhs of people are living in one-room tenements and that about five more are practically homeless. This may be a somewhat exaggerated estimate, but making all allowances for differences in views, it will not be denied that more than half the city's population is not properly housed. The slum areas have been increasing by leaps and bounds in all parts of the city during the last five years, as any careful observer who takes a round of the city outside the Fort Ward will be able to find out. The high rate of mortality which has been steadily maintained during the past twelve months and which shows no signs of declining to the normal figure, the extensive toll which the influenza, small-pox and cholera epidemics so easily took, and the widespread economic discontent which culminated in the disturbances at the beginning of this year, are clear signs that there is something radically wrong with the conditions in which the majority of Bombay's population live. Even a casual investigation into the causes of this state of things will show that the lack of proper housing accommodation is the most pressing grievance with the majority of the poor and middle class people, rendering home-life as such, an impossibility for most of them. The house famine in the city in fact is at the bottom of the present acute economic and social discontent, and unless early steps are taken to remedy matters, the menace to the health of the city as well as to its industrial prosperity will assume a very serious aspect.

It is reassuring to be told by his Excellency the Governor that the housing problem of Bombay will have his first concern. Though as yet the official programme has not seen the light of day, we understand that steps are being taken to form a special branch of administration to deal with housing and development schemes both in Bombay and the mofussil. The report of the Bombay Development Committee as well as the recent debate in the Corporation have made it clear that there is vacant land both within and without the Island of Bombay, sufficient to house over a million people. There are about 900 acres in Mahim area, about 900 more acres adjoining the race course and about 860 acres at Siwree. At the smallest estimate four to five lakhs of people could thus be accommodated on the vacant lands within the island, while in the suburbs, if they are properly developed, more than double the present population of Bombay could be accommodated. The Government and the Municipality should lose no time in drawing up a sound and adequately extensive plan of development of these areas within a fixed period of time. The Mahim scheme ought to be taken up forthwith as it is the most feasible for the present and will afford immediate relief to about two lakhs of people. It is estimated that the cost to the Municipality, will be about 32 lakhs to acquire the properties, but when the plots are resold, it is expected that the net cost will be only seven lakhs.

It is hoped that in view of the many demands on the resources of the Municipality at present, Government will be prepared to advance as a loan to the Municipality the amount needed to finance the scheme as its share. If this be true, then no time should be lost in undertaking the scheme. Similarly the reclamation of the land adjoining the race course and the housing scheme at Colaba should be taken up as early as possible. That Railway Companies too should be pressed to hurry up the schemes for housing their employees. The Municipal, Port Trust and Government employees should be provided with quarters by their respective employers, while every encouragement should be given to the building societies, co-operative or otherwise, in their housing schemes within and without the island. Further the mill agents should be made to realise their responsibilities in the matter of housing their employees. They have persistently refused to acknowledge these responsibilities in practice, but looking to the gravity of the problem, legislation, if need be, should be resorted to compel them to recognise their obligation to the mill-hand population. The health of Bombay is not merely a subject of local interest inasmuch as its position as the chief avenue to the West, is being increasingly recognised. Regard being had to the fact that the improvement of Bombay is not a matter of parochial importance, we hope that it will not be difficult to secure substantial help from Government in the financial outlay required to work up the vast, but urgent problem that lies before us.

THE BOLSHEVIK RIDDLE.

The most annoying feature about Russian affairs is the absence of authority in the news we are getting from that country. So complete is our mystification by the contrary messages appearing in Reuter that we have learned not to be surprised at anything. Even though we hear on good authority that the strength of the Red Army is steadily deteriorating, we are not in the least surprised to hear within a few days that the Red Army is winning victories on all sides; if we find a statement that the whole country is in total chaos because of the economic actions of the Soviets, and that consequently there is no likelihood of stability, we accept it, but with equal readiness we accept the statement that several neutral countries are offering to make loans to the Bolsheviks; the news that the separate governments set up in Siberia, the Don region, etc., are firmly established on the will of the people, is followed almost immediately by events which show very clearly that these governments have no easy task to keep their districts under control; the news that Bolshevism is sweeping over districts that once were opposed to it, has quickly to be modified by an account of their complete defeat in these particular districts; the failure of Bolshevism as a world-force may be accepted as true in view of the evidence given to us, but we had to receive with a minimum surprise the news that Hungary had declared itself Bolshevik, and the rumour that Turkey and Bessarabia had also demanded a Soviet Government. All this uncertainty makes it most difficult to piece together the events taking place in that great country. Nor are we helped by the Peace Conference which has been singularly void of ideas in dealing with the situation there, due doubtless to their lack of knowledge of the true state of affairs, as well as the difficulties of armed intereference. It is almost difficult now to say what the general impression is. First, there was a strong tendency to believe that Bolshevism had but a few months to live, and would die a natural death; then, with the increased activities of the Soviets and their steady progress, the need for active measures was demanded lest they should prove an international danger; then there was the news of successful campaigns by the Russian Generals, supported by war material from the Allies, and this gave new confidence; now there is a strong feeling that we have been deceived about the real strength of Bolshevism, and there is a cry for more active interference by the Allies.

It is useless to belittle the power of Bolshevism, for though we acknowledge that it has had every advantage of propagating itself through the difficult conditions that prevail, we are forced to admit that it has appealed to a very large number of Russian people. The leaders skilfully arranged their programme so that many features of it included the very things, the peasants and workmen have long sought for unsuccessfully, and there can be no surprise, and perhaps no condemnation, that these distressed classes should have meekly accepted the boons provided by another government without enquiring too closely into its methods or principles. There can be no doubt that large bodies of Russian people have welcomed the rule of the Bolsheviks because they were able to promise substantial blessings at the moment. Without enquiring into the methods adopted by the Bolsheviks, not the almost certain economic ruin which must follow the continuation, we may face the fact that in Russia itself according to the most reliable sources, there is no diminution in the members who give their support to the Soviets. It was recently stated, and documents were produced to prove the fact, that several Socialist parties which had previously held aloof, had thrown in their lot with them, and were prepared to give every kind of support to the Red Army. Though we hear of appalling sufferings in the cities of Petrograd and Moscow, and occasional news that these cities are shortly to be evacuated by the Bolsheviks, we have learnt to accept it with a certain reserve. Within recent weeks they have succeeded in making the position of the Allies difficult in the North and the South. In view of these facts we cannot very well console ourselves with the thought that the forces of Bolshevism in Russia are on the wane. At the same time we realise that such movements are subject to serious and it may be sudden, collapse and that, in spite of their apparent outward strength, they are inwardly rotten, and may totally fail at the very time they appear most strong. While not depriving ourselves of this comfort, we must not lay too great stress on the likelihood of Bolshevism falling into disrepute immediately. It is in Europe still; as to when it or how it will be wiped out, no one seems to know.

Notes of the Day.

The Rehabilitation of Persia.

The informed writer on Muslim affairs who hides his identity under Marmaduke Picthl writes a plain, convincing letter to the "Saturday Review." He advocates the claims of the Persians put forward at the Peace Conference for the restoration of that territory which was unjustifiably wrested from Persia by the Czar's Government. "The ill effect of our contemptuous treatment of the claims," he says, "upon the mind of Orientalists is increased by the historic fact that a good part of the territory in question was lost as a result of a war to which England had incited Persia." He further states that the greater part of the said claims has been already allowed by the Russian People's Government. It would be easy to regain the popularity once thrown away for love of Russia by a strong support of Turkey and of Persia at the present time. "We have only to give real help and friendship to those Muslim States instead of uniting with our European rivals to des[illegible] and impede their progress and the Near East can be made a paradise to the great contentment of the Muslims in the British realm."

Col. Yate's Excitement.

That redoubtable champion of the Indo-British Association, Colonel Yate, is trying to create a hubbub over the constitution of the Joint Committee. We are not surprised. It was the notion of the Indo-British Association, Ltd. that they could tolerate the pranks of Mr. Montagu till the Committee stage where they expected to blow him up, and with him, all prospect of reform. The Anglo-Indian reserves in India have discharged a cable of protest which is to be suitably manipulated by Mr. Welby who is their envoy in Britain. They have got in the Committee their own president who is the archenemy of reform: and while Indians have cause to protest against the inclusion of Lord Sydenham with his fanatical hatred of reform, it is strange that the reactionaries should try to bolster up a grievance regarding the alleged partiality of some of the members from the House of Commons. They probably hoped that the Committee would be packed with vacant-minded individuals, who of course would also be "impartial." To gain time by obstruction and to wreck the bill somewhere—this has been the tactics of the Sydenhamites; and it is refreshing to note that they are not quite pleased with the Committee and are trying to appear deeply injured by its composition.

Ceylon.

The subject of constitutional reforms in Ceylon is still being considered by Lord Milner, and the people of Ceylon are naturally impatient at the unconscionable delay of the Colonial Office in publishing its proposals. Lord Milner is a statesman who is not wont to proceed in a hurry in cases in which the freedom of non-European nations is concerned. The death of Sir John Anderson introduced a period of delay in the submitting of proposals by the Government of Ceylon. When Sir William Manning took over charge, people were advised to make allowance for the time which the new governor required to formulate his own proposals. Finally, when the Governor's scheme was sent to the Colonial Office, it seemed, from the delay taken in its handling, to have lost its way. During the last twelve months the questions put in Parliament regarding the intentions of the British Government, have not elicited any definite reply. The question is "under consideration", and the people are left to speculate as to what it is that lies hidden in the bosom of the Government.

"Sleeping Experts."

The motion of Mr. N. M. Joshi at the last meeting of the Corporation to the effect that a member of a Committee should be deemed to have lost his office in case he absented himself from his duty on three consecutive occasions, caused some interesting discussion. The aim of the mover, we presume, was not so much to introduce a hard and fast rule as to draw the attention of members to the scandal of prolonged absence from Committees. The opinion was unanimous that laxity in attendance was not to be countenanced, and we are prepared to wait and see if as a result of the discussion there is going to be any improvement in the habits of the gentlemen who were indirectly, though not by name, censured by the motion. No doubt there is a considerable class of people who imagine that membership in a committee is a mark of honour; and when their honour is gratified they grow remiss about the duties they are pledged to perform. We are glad that Mr. Joshi brought forward the motion, though we are not particularly grieved that it was lost.

Express Telegrams.

At the time of the Punjab disturbances, the Telegraph Department decided that between eight in the night and eight in the morning, no ordinary messages should be accepted. It would seem that the restriction has come to tarry with us. Government must be aware that the enhancement of telegraphic rates is causing hardship to the public, and what they should now consider is not the ways of adding to the difficulties already existing, but of relieving them. During pre-war days telegraph offices used to accept ordinary messages at the rate of six annas each. It rose to eight annas and is now put at the high level of twelve annas. The Government must now think of restoring the old tariff. As the department is making a thumping profit, it will not be difficult to attract additional men to the staff for coping with the work. We want larger facilities of telegraphic traffic; it is a policy which pays and which is well recognised in European countries. The present rule of compelling people to send express telegrams at night must be removed early. The restrictions impo[illegible] on the public on account of abnor[illegible] circumstances, should rightly be annu[illegible] [illegible] they have ceased to exist.

SITUATION AT FIUME.

FRICTION BETWEEN ITALIAN AND FRENCH TROOPS.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 11.

The Havas Agency states that after waiting for several days so that the situation at Fiume might be cleared up the Council of Five has decided to appoint an Inter-Allied Commission to investigate the recent events there, when a considerable friction occurred between the Italian and French troops. The French acquiesced in the suggestion of Tittoni that an investigation should be made. The French reports put the blame on the Italians.

AUSTRIA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PRINCIPAL ALLIED POWERS IN FAVOUR OF HER ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 10.
Recd. 12 noon, July 11.

The Havas Agency states:—The principal Allied and Associated Powers are willing to admit Austria as a member of the League of Nations at the earliest opportunity following the ratification of the Treaty.

TURKISH BRIGANDS AT AMISOS DIST.

ENGLISH REGIMENT TO BE DESPATCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 11.

Reuter learns that it has been decided to despatch an English regiment from Caucasus to Amisos District on the south coast of the Black Sea in consequence of the presence there of the bands of Turkish brigands. The transfer of troops has commenced.

REORGANISATION OF FRENCH FLEET.

TRIBUTE TO SPIRIT OF SAILORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 7.
Recd. 12 noon, July 11.

The Havas Agency states:—The French Minister of Marine has reorganised the French fleet in view of peace time. A general tribute is paid to the splendid spirit of the sailors.

PREPARATIONS FOR VICTORY CELEBRATION IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 10.
Recd. 12 noon, July 11.

The work of decorating the great avenues of Paris through which the victorious soldiers of France will march on Monday is, says the Havas Agency, progressing rapidly.

LABOUR CRISIS IN FRANCE.

RAILWAY WORKERS' COUNCIL TO JOIN STRIKE DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 10.
Recd. 12 noon, July 11.

The Havas Agency announces that certain trade unions have definitely opposed the proposal for a general strike while others have given a reluctant assent. It is therefore probable that the strike will only be partial. The Railway Workers' Council has decided to take part in a general demonstration.

SIR S. NAIR ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA.

TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND ON 2ND AUG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair, Member for Education, arrived here this morning by the Punjab Mail, and was received at the station by a deputation organized by the Indian Association. In the afternoon, the Indian Association entertained him at an afternoon party.

Sir Sankaran is leaving for Madras tomorrow night, and will vacate his office there within the next few days. He will be leaving Madras for Bombay towards the end of this month and will sail for England by the Kaiser-i-Hind on the 2nd August.

PROPOSED RENEWAL OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

"NEW INDIA" ALARMED

ITS APPEAL TO GANDHI TO DROP THE IDEA.

To-day's "New India" writes the following on Mahatma Gandhi's programme:—

We confess to a feeling of deep sorrow on reading the report of the speech delivered by Mahatma Gandhi at Nadial in course of which he stated he might have to offer civil disobedience at an early date and exhorted his followers only to follow his example after a whole month of perfect peace and calm. We well know how powerful a force this great man wields throughout the country. Now in every Presidency and Province he has many followers, how all, without exception, or two small-minded presons, admire without reserve his saintliness of character and refinement of honour, which marks his daily life: and because of all this that we so deeply deplore his determination to continue a course of action which we can only see ending in disaster. Given two conditios—and Mahatma Gandhi's decision might be welcomed wholeheartedly—given absence of the Indian Reform Bill and given the assurance that only learned and a picked body of trained followers performed civil disobedience.

"FAILURE OF FIRST SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT."

Given these two conditions, and whether we joined the movement or not, we could applaud its heroism, but with the reform Bill in the course of construction, with the absence from India of many of India's most trusted leaders, representing all parties on specific mission given to them by the principal National movemets throughout the country, of striving to ensure for India, the real Magna Charta of her liberties, with an already disturbed conditions in many parts, the result of general unrest throughout the world, with the failure of the first Satyagraha movement owing to the causes which we have no reason to suppose have eliminated now, and with a populace already restless in despair as Satyagraha leaders themselves sometimes tell us, liable to excitement of the hands of irresponsibles keenly sensitive to any action the Government decide to take against their beloved leader. With all these conditions present, we can only say that we view with the gravest apprehension and with the most sorrowful distress, the resurrection of movement depending on its issue the soul force or Gandhi unhampered by the narrowing influences harsher and rougher methods of forces which have not behind them long years of one, pointed sacrifices and preparation. We are participators just now in one of India's supreme moments: our deputations in England tell us, there is hope for a good Reform Bill, it we will agitate for it in Inda. Surely the right course to take at such a moment is to rally every available worker to the duty of instructing the public as to what kind of Bill will give India her freedom, so that the public may speak insistently and unitedly.

"ROWLATT ACT MUST GO."

The Rowlatt Act must go, the Press Act must go, let the Reform Act itself be the cause of their removal. Let its provisions be such that no Statute obnoxious to the vast majority of the Indian people can remain in existence or be brought into being. Let its provisions guarantee ample liberty to the Indian subject. Let its provisions make certain complete Home Rule within a brief period. The Reform Bill as it now stands, has been offered by Lord Chelmsford, by Mr. Montagu and by the Imperial Parliament for criticism and, if desirable for reconstruction, provided nothing less is given to India than the Bill, as it now stands, is framed to grant. To us, the opportunity seems magnificient and we grudge Mahatma Gandhi to any lesser work. We venture to say to him that far greater service may be offered to our beloved Motherland working so that the all-unbracing character of Indian liberties may come, than by working so that individual objectionable (?) may go. No Rowlatt Act, or Press Act can stand against the real character of Indian liberties under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

DIFFICULTY OF THE TASK.

We undoubtedly can say, without him, with his own attention and that of the number of able and devoted followers turned in another direction, the task becomes more difficult. The house of India is, if not divided against itself, at least disunited in purpose and, though it may be rendered less robust at a critical moment, when all its vigour united and one-pointed is required to vitalise with ample life the reform already accepted by the Imperial Parliament. Apart from this, we confess, to fear, justified by the results of the first trial of Satyagraha, lest India be not ready for such movement as that of Satyagraha. In the hearts of some there is hatred; in the hearts of many, there is a dominant spirit of self-seeking; in the heart of a large majority of the people there is hopelessness, perhaps despair. In the heart of Mahatma Gandhi, there is love as also perhaps in the hearts of a small handful of his followers.

Can Mahatma Gandhi guarantee that only those will take part in the Satyagraha movement, only those will be influenced by it whose hearts are full of love as his is, whose hearts harbour no hatred and no despair? If he cannot, he is setting in motion, a force which, safe though it be within the circle of the pure, must inevitably pass beyond its due circumfrence, into the hearts of those in whom the larger motions have yet to live, and who would use to the narrow ends, the force they are *still too inexperienced* to guide to wider purposes once set in motion.

FEAR OF "FIRE WIND OF SATYAGRAHA."

The fire wind of Satyagraha cannot, but awaken an energy in the people who live far beyond its rightful domains who live in the kingdom of urgent material need and not in the kingdom of spiritual sacrifice and the danger experienced and acknowledged by Mahatma Gandhi, is lest fire-wind consume rather than purify. Is it necessary for us to say that we write in no spirit of antagonism, but in the spirit of Satyagrahai. We too love India and humbly strive to serve her with all our hearts and all our power. We write because we fear the advent of the end other than that *contemplated* by Mahatma Gandhi.

We write, because we fear, that in the effort to rbeak Rowlatt Act there may be broken that immediate service which we owe to India, that is of gaining for her an Act of Reform worthy of her espirations, an act which shall restore liberties lost under the Press Act and threatened under the Rowlatt Act. We write in all eagerness for comradeship and in the profound belief that Mahatma Gandhi could break the hearts of thousands who will have become the unconscious, instruments of the power a Sannyasi alone should wield and who will thus be as ignorant children roaming blindly in a laboratory crammed with high explosives requiring most delicate manipulation.

IMMEDIATE SERVICE TO INDIA.

We write because from our hearts we believe he could lead people to achieve a double end, the gaining of liberty withheld and the regaining of the liberties lost, under the active inspiration of his wonderful singleness of purpose and the supreme advantage would be that should be out to build and not to destroy.

THE REFORMS BILL.

DEBATE ON COMPOSITION OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

BILL TO BE TAKEN IN COMMITTEE IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 noon, July 11.

In the House of Commons Col. Yate again criticised the composition of the Joint Committee on the Reforms Bill chiefly on the ground that six out of seven members of Parliament chosen favoured Mr. Montagu's scheme. The speaker said it was impossible for him to override the decision of the House.

Captain Ormsby Gore indignantly repudiated the suggestion of partiality.

Mr. Bonar Law said he was unable to see any cause for complaint. In view of the fact that scarcely any adverse speeches were made in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Reforms Bill the majority of the Commoners selected for the Committee naturally favoured the Bill but the Committee, as a whole was very impartial.

Replying to questions, Mr. Bonar La stated that the House of Commons would be entitled to revise the Bill on the report stage. The speaker stated that the Bill must be taken in the Committee of the House of Commons.

LESS SNIPPING INTO CAMP AT DAKKA.

BRITISH TROOPS WEARY OF IN ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The special correspondent of the Associated Press wires through Peshawar on the 10th:—A Mohmand laskhar at Girdhi has had a severe lesson. The other day about 500 tribesmen followed up our reconnaissance which was returning to Dakka. They were subjected to hot artillery fire, but owing to the haze and consequent difficulty of observation, gunners returned in camp in the belief than they had done very little damage. It now turns out however that the guns made some very lucky hits. The Mohmands admit 58 being killed outright and proportionate numbers of wounded. The lashkar, it is reported, has just had fresh reinforcements but the ardour of the new arrivals was considerably damped when they heard of what had happened. There was in consequence much less sniping into camp at Dakka. Apart from this affair there has been nothing doing at the front for some time. The British troops in particular are naturally weary of inaction and many of them believe they could get home sooner if we took the offensive. "Why don't they let us get on and be done with it" is the general cry.

NO INCIDENT TO REPORT ON FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

A Press Communique, dated the 11th July says:—Some minor raids have occurred on the Dera Ismail Khan border, otherwise there are no incidents to report on the Frontier.

TRANSVAAL TRADING ACT.

CONDEMNED BY BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY INTO PUNJAB AFFAIRS URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 noon, July 11.

Tre British Committee of the Indian National Congress has passed a unanimous resolution strongly condemning the Transvaal Trading Act and urging Lord Milner to advise the withholding of the Royal assent; also urging the Government to institute an independent public inquiry into the causes of the recent disturbances in the Punjab and official action in the matter.

VISIT OF EDITOR OF "AKHOWAT" TO DINAPORE.

BEHAR GOVT. REFUSE TO ALLOW TO SEE PARENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 10.

Moulna Syed Fazul Rahman, editor of "Akhowat" returned here from Dinapore on 8th July where he had gone with the expectation of getting permission from the Behar Government to enter Patna and see his father, family and children who lived there, but the Bihar Government did not permit him to enter Patna. He lived in Dinapore till the 6th in the house of his uncle, Moulvi Syed Ulfat Husain Rais, of Dinapore, whose house was watched by two constables on account of Moulna's stay there. The Dinapore Police Officials always used to come to enquire from the relatives of Moulna about his whereabouts.

The appeal of the Defamation Case brought against Moulna by the conveners of an anti-Satyagraha meeting was to be heard on the 9th but it was not taken up on that day on account of the Sessions Judge's illness. Messrs. Bahadurjee, Naimat Allah, Harkaran Nath, Aga Husain, etc., appeared on behalf of Moulna. It may be mentioned that in the above case, Moulna has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment together with the printer who is to suffer six months.

INDIAN WOMEN IN FIJI.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S INTEREST IN THEIR UPLIFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The following communication has been received by the President of the Council of Women, Bombay Presidency, from Women's Service Guild, Australia, with regard to the improvement that is being attempted in the conditions of life of Indian women in Fiji:—

"We have had further communications up to 31st March from Sydney from the Honorary Secretary of the Committee to deal with the social and moral conditions of Indian Women in Fiji. She states that a petition has been forwarded to the Governor in Fiji which embodies the six reforms as suggested at the conclusion of Miss Garnham's report of her investigations in Fiji and a seventh clause to the effect that a man's wages be made sufficient to maintain a home in order that his wife may not be forced to work in the plantations, had been added. The petition also contains the hospital scheme of Dr. Kate Knowles who has had eleven and a half year's experience in India which emphasises the extreme importance of immediate appointment of medical women: (1) to take charge of the women's in and out patients departments, (2) to inaugurate a school for Indian Dhais who shall be offered scholarships to cover the expenses while in training, these Dhais to be available for use in scattered dispensaries whether Government or missionary. We realise that united action which the organised women have taken throughout Australia on this question has been one of the biggest united efforts to gain social and moral reform, and paves the way for further commonwealth effort in other directions. We are deeply interested to hear of the work of the Council of Women of Bombay Presidency and trust you will keep us in touch will all that is being done. This time of transition through which we are passing to gain social readjustment brings with it many difficulties and the members of our organisation are hoping to do their share in this State to uphold the principle that womanhood shall be equally included in the rebuilding. As we understand that the question of indentured labour in Fiji was discussed in the Legislative Council of India we would esteem it a great help if you kindly forward us a copy of the debate. We have been told that this debate was on the question of future emigration of Indians to Fiji and we want to be fully conversant with your views on this question."

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The total subscription for the new Indian Loan up to 10th instant is Rs. 7,40,49,300. The provincial figures are:—Bombay Rs. 3,99,56,800; Bengal 1,43,98,600; the United Provinces Rs. 67,33,300; Madras Rs. 50,72,900; Burma Rs. 23,00,200; the Punjab Rs. 21,26,000; the Central Provinces Rs. 6,82,500; Behar and Orissa Rs. 4,72,000; Assam Rs. 5,000; Minor Administration Rs. 23,02,000.

THE "PATRIKA" SECURITY CASE.

APPEAL BEFORE A SPECIAL BENCH.

MR. DAS ON WHAT IS "SEDITIOUS INTENT."

(Specially reported for "The Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, July 10.

A special bench of the High Court consisting of Justices Woodroffe, Mookherjee and Fletcher was engaged to-day in hearing the appeal preferred by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Press Ltd., against an order of the Government of Bengal forfeiting the security of Rs. 5,000.

Messrs. C. R. Das, A. N. Roy Chaudhuri, I. B. Sen Gupta and D. N. Sen appeared for the petitioners. The Advocate-General and Mr. S. R. Das represented the Crown.

Mr. Das in opening the case said that that was an application under Section 17 of the Press Act of 1910, an Act for the better control of the Press. It appeared that on the 29th of May, 1913 there was an order of the Government of Bengal by which a security of Rs. 5,000 was required to be deposited by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika Press." The articles in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" with regard to the present matter appeared one on the 10th of April, 1919, and another on the 12th of April. This year on the 15th April by an order of the Government of Bengal the security of Rs. 5,000 and all the issues of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of those two dates were ordered to be forfeited under Secion 4, Clause 1 of the Act.

Counsel then read Section 4 Clause 1 of the Press Act and said that he would presently submit to their Lordships that that was the law of sedition which was to be found in the Indian Penal Code and which was exactly the law of Sedition which prevailed in England at present. Counsel then dealt with the two articles and said that the article of the 12th April last dealt with the question that the officers of the Government had been entrusted with every large powers and that in spite of the declaration made on that behalf from time to time by the Sovereign and statesmen, India was not ruled by England but practically ruled by those officers and they had set themselves against all reforms which had been proposed from time to time. In fact they were the real proprietors of India. The article suggested that the time had come when there should be a radical change in the system of Government and that this country should not be any longer as an estate. The article of the 12th April referred to what happened in the Panjab which appeared in the different telegrams and in different newspaper and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" criticised the action of the Executive Government in respect of those events and it ended up by saying that the people had by those unconstitutional activities of the Executive Government been roused to believe that there was an end of the reign of law.

THE ORDER OF FORFEITURE.

Counsel said that he had given their Lordships the strongest comments which appeared in these two articles. The local Government did not say whether one of those articles was a sufficient reason which induced them to pass the order of the 15th April—the order of forfeiture. The order was combined effect of those two articles.

Mr. Das then read the order of forfeiture and Section 17 of the Press Act under which he applied to this Court and Section 19 of the Act under which their Lordships could set aside the order of the Government. Section 19 gave their Lordships power to set the order aside, if they came to the conclusion that the words employed were not such as were described in Section 4 Clause 1.

The Advocate-General asked Mr. Das to read Section 22.

Mr. Das said that he was asked to read Section 22 and he would do so. He then read the Section and said that there was a conflict of judicial opinion in this country as to what that meant. There was a decision of this Court according to which Section 22 meant that they must take it that the forfeiture was a legal order. There was another decision of the Madras High Court which held that all that Section 22 meant was that they could not call into question the fact of forfeiture. As to whether it was a legal forfeiture or not depended on the construction of Section 17 and 19. If it was contended that because Section 22 said that the forfeiture referred to had taken place then it seemed to him that there was nothing for their Lordships to try. That the provision of appeal was merely a sham, if their Lordships were to entertain that application, as the Act clearly implied, and if the Act was not illusory he would certainly ask their Lordships to hold that it was real. He would submit that it could hardly be contended that under Section 22 they must at once take it for granted that the order of forfeiture was legal. If it was not illusory and that it was legal what was there to try? What was there to discuss. Why should they go to the solemn farce of putting an application before the High Court and their Lordships of sitting on the bench and hearing whether these articles came within the purview of Section 4 or not?

Mr. Justice Fletcher:—Will you, Mr. Das, give us those two references?

Mr. Das:—41 Calcutta, 466 and 39 Madras, 1,085. The latter case went up in appeal to the Privy Council and there is a recent decision of the Privy Council which is reported in "The Times" of the 14th of May.

RECEDING OF "PATRIKA" ARTICLES.

Mr. Das then read the articles which appeared in the "A. B. Patrika." The first article was headed "To Whom Does India Belong" and the second was headed. "The Arrest of Mr. Gandhi and More Outrages." Counsel did not desire to Commen on those articles at present, but he would do so after he had made his submission on the law.

He then argued the point of law at great length and said that an inference must arise and that it must be a question of intention. It had sometimes been said that in Section 4 of the Press Act there was no question of intention at all. They had got the words and if the words were likely to or had a tendency to bring into hatred that was quite enough. He submitted that such a view was entirely wrong because the Explanation added to the Section showed the meaning of the Section and the Privy Council had stated that even without Explanation (2) the meaning of Section 4 (c) was exactly the same. In order to apply Section 4 (c) there must be what was called in the English law, a seditious intention, and they gathered that intent from the words used and other circumstances. It was absolutely essential that they must have seditious intent. Their lordship had held in the Calcutta case that Section 4 was very wide. He hoped that they would not come to that conclusion again, for the benefit of society. He then read Section 511 of the Penal Code to see what "attempt" means and submitted that it was impossible to construe "attempt" without considering the question of intent. There could not be an unconscious attempt to do a thing. If they attempted to do a thing they must intend to do it. The mere attempt was not an indictment but something more than an attempt was necessary.

Mr. Justice Fletcher:—Do you mean that "tendency" means "attempt"?

Mr. Das:—Tendency alone is not sufficient without there being an attempt. In considering whether there was a seditious intent you must consider the tendency of the words used by him. The use of the word "Tendency" is what is aimed at. It is the mentality of the thing. When you use the word "Tendency" you are looking at the effects which, are produced in other people's minds."

ALTERATION IN GOVERNMENT'S SYSTEM SUGGESTED.

Continuing Mr. Das said that his defence was that the first article at any rate was an article which suggested an alteration in the system of government and what went before were the reasons which were put forward. If that was so then Explanation (2) of Section 4 applied. Then they had to consider whether in suggesting the alteration in the system of Government they had not also excited or attempted to excite hatred and they had got to see whether as a matter of fact excitement had resulted. This needed evidence. He then submitted to their Lordships that it was absolutely the same principle laid down in the English law.

FRIDAY'S PROCEDINGS.

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The special bench of the High Court consisting of Justices Woodroffe, Mookherji and Fletcher, on Friday, resumed the hearing of the appeal preferred by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Press, Ltd., against an order of the Government of Bengal forfeiting the security of Rs. 5,000 which was deposited by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Press.

Mr. C. R. Das continuing his argument on behalf of the appellants, said that when the Court rose on Thursday he was dealing with the case reported in 39 Madras. At page 1131 dealing with the question of intention. Mr. Justice Elling referred to the clause 4 explanation and said how could comment attempt to excite. His Lordship was not able to accept the Advocate-General's argument in this respect and at page 1144 he said: "As I have already stated I have nothing to do with the intention of the writer. We have merely to consider the effect of his writing.' Counsel was pointing that out to show that phrases were sometimes very loosely used.

He then dealt with the judgment of Justice Seshagari Iyer and said that a page 1147 his Lordship was discussing section 22 and at page 1157 he was dealing with the question of intention. On the question of intention their Lordships had it that all the three judges of the Madras High Court, the officiating Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Elling and Mr. Justice Iyer were of the same opinion.

The Advocate-General: "Under explanation 2."

Mr. Das: "Yes, yes; I am confining my

(Continued on page [illegible])

THE "PATRIKA" SECURITY CASE.

(Continued from page 9.)

remarks to clause (c). The order against us was passed under clause (c)."

Mr. Das continued that he did not know whether the other side preferred to bring the case under hatred. That was not covered by the explanation. All other things were covered by explanation 2. There were Government measures, there were administrative actions and so forth. If a man attacked the Government simply for the purpose of attacking it then stood on a different footing. When a man attacked the Government without intending to alter any law without attempting to point out to the Government what an administrative measure should be altered, he merely attacked for the purpose of attacking. There the seditious intent was obvious and it must follow that the intention was simply to abuse and libel the Government. Supposing they had not got explanation 2, they had still got to consider the question of seditions in the text. But where the man was really asking the Government to alter a particular measure or to alter the administration in a particular way it might be that even then he had a seditious intent, but *prima facie* he had no such seditious intent at all.

QUESTION OF HATRED.

The next point which Mr. Justice Iyer took up was the question of hatred. In that case Mr. Justice Iyer held that he was unable to see that the article was covered by any of the clauses of section 4. The result in this case was that that although his Lordship said that the section was wider and that they were not prepared to go to the length of 45 Cal., they were all agreed, at any rate, that whenever explanation 2 applied their Lordships had to consider the question of seditious intent. And in regard to the question whether the article came under section 4 they had applied the same principles which were applied here—Is the prosecution under section 124 (a) of the Penal Code and under the English law? Counsel therefore submitted that the authority in that case was in his favour. In so far as it drew a distinction between the Section and the Explanation, he submitted that it was overruled by the Privy Council which laid down that the Explanation did not add to or detract from the Section.

CASE OF A JOURNALIST.

He then cited the Tilak Case reported in 22 Bom. 112, and said that if the case of a journalist was that the interest of India required that a particular machinery which was at present in the hands of Europeans, should be in the hands of Indians, he had got to deal with the foreign character of it. He had to point out that it was ineffective. Such criticism, according to Mr. Justice Iyer, would not be seditious. If the case of the journalist was, and that was his conviction, that it was because the administrative machinery was left in the hands of a particular set of people that did not look to the well-being of the people he had to point that out saying that such an evil might not follow in the future. In such a case, counsel submitted, it was not seditious, because otherwise they could not reason, they could not argue.

Counsel then extracted the following passage from 22 Bom.: "A journalist is not expected to write with the accuracy of a lawyer or with the precision of a man of science." That passage was very important and Mr. Justice Fletcher, counsel found, quoted that passage in the Calcutta Case.

Counsel then referred to the case of Monomohun Ghose reported in 38 Cal. 253, and said that at page 259 the point was whether the other articles in the paper were admissible in evidence under section 15 and their Lordships held that unless the identity of the writer was established it was not admissible in evidence. He then referred to the judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher at page 216 and said that there was so much difference between the Indian Law and the English Law of Sedition, and therefore if he could satisfy their Lordships that section 4 of the Press Act taken with the explanation, where the explanation applied, brought in the same Law which was contained in section 124 (a), it came to this: that so far as those matters were concerned sections 4 (c) of the Press Act and 124 (a) of the Penal Code and the English Law were all the same.

After reading the judgment counsel said that Mr. Justice Fletcher was following the principle laid down by Justice Fische in the Sullivan's Case, namely, that they must acquit the accused if they could. If they could put the necessary meaning on those words they must do so. It was only when they could not do so that the question of seditious intent arose. In this case their Lordships in effect had accepted the interpretation which was put in the Tilak Case upon it and quoted the words "a journalist is not expected to write with the accuracy of a lawyer or with the precision of a man of science", and that the general tone was to be considered and not isolated passages from here and there.

QUESTIONS OF LAW.

There were various questions of law that arose in this case. The first was that section 4 was to be construed as laying down the same Law of Sedition found in section 124 (a), and the English Act. So far as that was concerned the view taken in 41 Calcutta was not the same as that taken in the Madras Case. The next was that in order that an article might come under section 4, clause (c), there must be what was called seditious intent.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: "I suppose your argument is this: If we take into account intention then the tendency of the articles to bring into hatred and contempt the Government will not bring them within the operation of section 4, if there is no seditious intent."

Mr. Das: "If there is no other evidence and your Lordships come to the conclusion that the articles have that tendency there would be that intention."

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: "You mean the seditious intent will be implied from the tendency."

Mr. Das: "Yes."

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: "If the Court came to a positive conclusion upon your arguments that there was no seditious intent, then the fact that the articles had a particular tendency would not bring them under this section."

Mr. Das: "That is so."

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: "There might be words which taken by themselves have the tendency mentioned in section 4. If the Court comes to the conclusion that though they had a tendency that had no seditious intent, then they do not come within the operation of section 4."

Continuing, Mr. Das said that the point was that in considering these articles their Lordships must take the whole of them, and not attach any importance to isolated phrases or instances of strong language. Unless their Lordships found in them absolute hostility to the Government they ought not to find that these articles came under section 4.

WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?

The next point was what was the Government by law established in British India. With one exception all the other authorities agreed that it was the political system such as it was under the Government of India Act. The Government of India by law established was the Crown, the Secretary of State and his Council; the Governor-General in India and his Council, and then the Provincial Governments. The last point was as to the remedy given to the people by the Press Act of 1910. To hold that that relief or power that could give one that relief was illusory was the most scathing condemnation of the Government of this country. This Government order was a sort of decree which he wanted their Lordships to set aside, because it was not under section 4.

Mr. Justice Mookherji: "You are drawing our attention to the terms of the order. You take exception to those terms with the exception of the officers recruited in England. Suppose the order had said this to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established in British India and a section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, namely, the officers of the said Government recruited in England. That would have been quite all right."

Mr. Das: "Yes."

Mr. Justice Mookherji: "Assume for the moment that this is defective. When we come to section 19, is not the Special Bench bound to consider, irrespective of the form of the order, whether the words, signs and visible writing, contained in the newspaper, book or other documents in respect of which the order was made, are not of the nature prescribed in section 4, sub-section 1."

Mr. Das: "What is decreed against me is not provided for by section 4."

Mr. Justice Mookherji: "The order may be defective. I am not expressing an opinion on that point. The Court is bound to examine the words and determine, irrespective of what the Government order may say, whether the words used are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section 1. Therefore whatever the form of the order may be, when you come before the Special Bench, is not the Special Bench called upon to determine whether the words in the newspaper are or are not of the nature described in section 4, sub-section 1?"

Mr. Das: "Your Lordships have to take sections 17 and 19 together."

Mr. Justice Mookherji: "Apparently the responsibility thrown upon the Special Bench is wider than that assumed by the Government before the order can be set aside. The Special Bench must be satisfied that the words used in the newspaper are not of the nature described in section 4, subsection 1, and not the words in the order itself."

Mr. Das: "I submit that if your Lordships leave out the order altogether and merely consider whether or not the words employed come under section 4, sub-section 1, you see that no reference whatever is made to section 4 in the order. The Government of Bengal has there laid down a crime or offence which is not to be found in section 4. So far as the words are concerned section 4 is invoked as giving the Government power to forfeit the security."

QUESTION OF ONUS.

Counsel then said that the only other question which remained was the question of onus, which might be considered from two points. The first was the point of view of the right of duty of a party to begin. Looked at from that point of view, undoubtedly the onus was upon him to begin. The question here was not so much of onus as their Lordships' duty. What their Lordships had to investigate was whether these articles did or did not come under section 4. He cited cases in 11 Calcutta, 29, 20, Calcutta 357 and 23 and Calcutta 349, and said the question was whether these articles disclose an intent to excite hatred or contempt. Later he would refer to the evidence he relied on.

NATURE OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe remarked that it would be more convenient at this stage both to the Court and the other side if Mr. Das indicated the evidence he relied on.

Mr. Das said that he relied on the general policy of the paper. He would put in certain articles to show the general policy and also other articles which were connected in subject to these. Then he would give documentary evidence of these facts, namely, of their rights contained in Charters, Proclamations, Official Despatches and statements made by Ministers of the Crown. That would be from 1833 down to the present year. Next he would give documentary evidence of different reforms which were proposed by the Government from time to time and which were defeated by the activity of the Government officials. He would also give evidence of reforms inaugurated or attempted to be inaugurated by Lord Ripon, which failed and the Morley-Minto Reforms which were substantial reforms when they left England, but which proved futile when they got into the hands of the Committee here. He could give the evidence of the Public Services Commission and the Industrial Commission, the latter to show how the industries of the country were not allowed to be developed by the officials here and how the industrial interest of this country was sacrificed to Manchester from the Public Services Commission Report, which was published in 1917. He would show how the promises made in the various proclamations of Sovereigns, beginning from 1858 downwards, were not allowed to be fulfilled and the question remained practically in the same condition as when that Commission sat. Then he would deal with the present Reform Scheme and show what the proposal was and how it was sought to be killed by the officials here. In constitution responsibility of the Government was Parliament through the Secretary of State, but in reality Parliament had never exercised any practical control and the Government officials in this country were responsible to nobody. The provincial officials here were responsible to the Government of Bengal, which was responsible to the Government of India, which was responsible to the Secretary of State, which meant nothing and the Secretary of State was responsible to no one. That was the practical working, although in theory it sounded well. Further, he would give evidence of the different political questions which agitate the minds of the people now and the state of public feeling.

Mr. Justice Mookherji: "Is that oral?"

Mr. Das: "Documentary and oral. I shall give evidence of the events which have happened in the Punjab, the state of feeling of the people in general with reference to that."

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: "With a view to show what?"

Mr. Das: "To show that it is to the interest of the Government that the state of such feeling should be brought to its notice. Further to show that it was with the object of ventilating a real grievance which negatives any seditious intent. I want also to give evidence by calling several gentlemen to state what effect these articles had on their minds and which is the class of persons who read the "Amrita Bazar Patrika.'"

Counsel then dealt with the articles from the point of view of law the questions he had raised and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

"BLOOD RAIN."

STRANGE PHENOMENON AT MANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

MANGALORE, July 10.

A Manglore correspondent writes:—On the afternoon of the second instant there was a rare and interesting phenomenon here "shower of red rain falling" in the locality occupied by the flower market. Several merchants and others have collected and preserved this curious rain which is also known as blood rain.

POST-WAR FUND COMMITTEE IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 11.

A meeting of the Post War Fund Committee was held at Government House Madras, on 4th July, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presiding, all members of the committee were present. It was decided to make a donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Y. M. C. A. for soldiers of the Wellington District, also Rs. 50,000 to the Southern India Y. M. C. A. for Indian troops. It was resolved that three lakhs, which is remaining as balance of the Madras War Fund should be invested with interest thereon to form a permanent Red Cross and Comforts for Troops Depot in Madras for the benefit of both British and Indian troops and hospitals.

"RANGOON GAZETTE'S" COMMENT ON MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 10.

The "Rangoon Gazette" commenting on Mr. Montagu's speech says, the case against the heads of Provinces' alternative schemes was effectively and fairly put by the Secretary of State though he endeavoured somewhat unhappily, to minimise the value of their views by suggesting that their opinion was violated by their training under the old system to which the retort is obvious that his own scheme is so dear to him that he cannot weigh fairly the menifold reasons alleged against it. It is not clear that the Governmental scheme is really less subject to flaws than that of the Provinces.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 11.

There has been appreciable decrease in activity of both the monsoon currents, but the Arabian Sea current has now entered Rajputana and has given general rain there. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Rajputana, Central India, the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Lower Burma, Bihar, the United Provinces, Gujarat, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. The principal amounts are: Kyaukpyn four inches, Akyab five, Bhamo one, Myitkyina one and half, Cherrapunji six, Cox's Bazar one and half, Chittagong and Dinajpur two, Patna three-quarters, Gorakhpur, Roorkee a half, Dehra Dun one and a half, Mussooree three; Chakrata two, Simla, Jaipur and Ajmer one, Kotah three-quarters, Deesa a quarter, Ratnagiri one, Mangalore three, Calicut two. The temperature remains very high in the neighbourhood of Peshawar and Lahore where the maximum temperature of 118 and 109 degrees, respectively were recorded yesterday.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into east of the Punjab.

VIRAMGAUM RIOTS CASE.

EXAMINATION OF FURTHER WITNESSES

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

The Special Tribunal reassembling this morning, the further hearing of the Viramgaum Riots case was proceeded with. Witness Manilal Maganlal, an agriculturist, examined deposed that he lived in a house near the residence of the deceased Ava. Karkun Madhavlal and that he witnessed the occurrences of 12th April at the place from the upper story of his house. The rioting began with a single man first coming into that street and beginning to break the municipal lanterns and about half an hour later he was joined by another man who was shouting "which is Madhavlal's house? Beat him and burn his property." Witness identified accused No. 11 as that man. As soon as accused No. 11 went a little further, witness went to Madhavlal's house to bring out his wife and children in order to conceal them. As witness was removing them a crowd of rioters came up, on which he concealed Madhavlal's wife and children in the house of one Naran Talati. This crowd was also shouting "Where is Madhavlal's house?" Witness shouted for his neighbours to come out which they did. The rioters entered Madhavlal's Khadki on which the neighbours remonstrated. But the rioters paid no heed to the remonstrances and began to break the lock and search for Madhavlal. Accused Nos. 31 and 37 broke the lock and a Dharia broke in the attempt. The neighbours including the witness further remonstrated with the rioters pointing out that Madhavlal was only a tenant and the house belonged to another person—a minor. Further if fire was set to it will spread to other dwelling houses also. They told the rioters that Madhavlal's wife and children had gone to Ahmedabad and that Madhavlal himself was in the Cutcherry. Then instead of setting fire to the building the rioters began to break the things. The crowd before Madhavlal's house consisted of about 300 people. One of the rioters had in his hand a tin of kerosine oil. The furniture and boxes were broken to pieces and burnt. The neighbours pleaded that the fire may spread to their houses also. Currency notes were found in a small wooden box and thrown into the flames. There were some sovereigns also. Some of the rioters took with them such things as they could carry. The things belonging to Madhavlal were being first burned in the street near the backwall of Madhavlal's house but later yielding to the response of the witness and others, the rioters carried the things to Holichakla. Witness went there also and saw the articles being burnt. Witness said he also saw the actual burning of Madhavlal. Witness said he had given the names of eight persons to the police. He has even given the names of those who were being mentioned as having been in the riots. Witness identified accused Nos. 11, 3, 33, 36 and 37. Accused 31 had first a Dhariya in his hand and later an iron bar. Accused 33 had nothing in his hand. He was also doing nothing.

Witness deposed in cross-examination that he knew accused 11 well both when he was a bailiff and then a vaccinator. He had no enemity with him. Witness also deposed that accused Nos. 31, 33, 36 and 37 were known to him before the riots for many years. He was not on bad terms with any of them. Accused 33 was a tailor.

HOW MADHAVLAL WAS BURNT.

The next witness Maneklal Jannbhai deposed that he lived near Madhavlal's house and was in his house on the day of the riots as the mill in which he worked was closed on that day. At about 3 p.m he heard gunshots and looking out saw the Cutcherry on fire. After a short time a crowd of about 300 men came to Madhavlal's house shouting out his name as the man who gave order to fire. He recognised many persons in the riots and gave their names to the police. He had given the names of accused Nos. 8, 11, 31, 32, 33, 35 37 and 38. Asked to identify, witness identified accused Nos. 1, 5, 6, 11, 31, 32 33 and 37. All of them were amongst the rioters. Accused No. 1 was breaking open the padlock in one Bhailal's house where Madhavlal was hidden. Accused Nos. 1, 5 and 6 were upstairs in Bhailal's house. Accused No. 1 had a gun in his hand. Accused 11 had a small stick. Accused 3 had an iron bar. Accused 32 was in the crowd outside the house. Accused 33 was one of those who dragged Madhavlal by his legs. Accused 37 had a stick in his hand. Accused No. 1 also took part in the dragging of Madhavlal. Witness saw Madhavlal being burnt. Accused No. 1 was standing where Madhavlal was being burnt and was pointing a gun at him. Madhavlal was severely beaten before being burnt. While being dragged from the place of shelter to where he was burnt Madhavlal was beaten. Accused No. 1 first poured half the contents of a kerosine oil tin over Madhavlal's body after which accused Nos. 5 and 6 took it from accused 1 and themselves emptied it over Madhavlal's body. Accused Nos. 8, 35 and 39 also took part in the dragging of Madhavlal. Accused No. 31 set fire to Madhavlal's body with a lighted match. Two or three other men also took out matchboxes and lighted them. Accused No. 32 was the other man whom witness saw while he applied lighted match to Madhavlal's body. Accused 31 beat Madhavlal with an iron bar.

The next witness Keshavlal Preladji, a police patel and Mukhi, Viramgaum deposed to seeing the occurrences near Madhavlal's house and identified accused Nos. 1, 5, 6, 31, 33 and 57 as having been in the crowd. The case is proceeding.

THE RENT ACT.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.

We understand that the following petition largely signed petition is being sent to his Excellency Sir George Llyod, Governor of Bombay:—

"May it please Your Excellency.—Section 1 (4) of the Bombay Rent Act, 1918, provides that the Act shall be in force during the continuance of the present War and for such period thereafter, not being less than six months and not exceeding two years as the Governor-in-Council may by notification direct. But we are afraid that the rents in Bombay and suburbs will not come to the normal level during the period, and if the restraining influence of the Act is removed before the rents come down to a reasonable limit, the poorer middle classes, to which the clerical community of the City and the subscribers hereto belong, will have to bear very great hardship.

We, therefore, pray that the Rent Act should be kept in operation, till the housing accommodation in the City and Suburbs is appreciably increased, and we further pray that immediate steps be taken to develop the Suburbs.—We beg to remain, etc."

The petition is kept in the offices of the Clerks' Union, 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, for signatures.

PUNJAB TRIAL SENTENCES.

W. I. N. L. ASSOCIATION PROTEST.

The following telegram was sent to the Viceroy by Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha, President of the Western India National Liberal Association on 10th July, 1919:—

"The Western India National Liberal Association beg to approach your Excellency with a fervent prayer for exercise of prerogative in the case of sentences on Harkishnalal, Rambhaj Chowdhry, Dunichand and others passed by Martial Law Commissions last week at Lahore and Amritsar as Indian opinion regards sentences as terribly severe and unjust."

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY'S REVERSE AND RETREAT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 10.

A Press Communique dated 10th July says:—A few minor raids are reported from Korram. In Zhob, a small column of our troops marching from the Behar post to Fort Sandeman on the 6th instant was attacked near Katip by about three hundred tribesmen. The enemy fought resolutely, and finally withdrew, leaving thirty-seven dead on the ground including their leader. The number of wounded is not known. Our casualties amounted to ten Indian ranks killed, 2 British officers, 1 Indian officer and twelve Indian ranks wounded. Chaman reports that a small gathering of tribesmen three miles east of Bogra Pass was bombed by our aeroplanes on the ninth instant.

IS THE AMIR POPULAR?

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on the 11th:—

A few people have recently arrived in Peshawar from Kabul. They have contradictory stories about the popularity or otherwise of the Amir. There was a great gathering in Kabul on the occasion of Id-festival to which people were coming in numbers from the surrounding districts. The Amir went to public prayers in state and it was believed that he would make a speech but he said nothing. The spectators add he seemed to be greatly pleased at the magnitude of the gathering, but when approached by the head of the city police and bazar supervisors and asked whether he would distribute any money he replied that as it was a time of war the only people who would receive money would be fighting men. The report adds that the Amir has set aside a sum of ten lakhs of rupees for this purpose.

Another heat wave is passing over Khyber and too great a tribute cannot be paid to the endurance of the troops sweltering in tents or perched as pickets on crags which reflect heat

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Only one match was played to-day, in the Challenge Shield Competition between the Aryans and the Town. the former winning by a goal to nil. The match was poor in the extreme.

It is hoped to revive the Royal Dragoons Cup Polo Tournament at Lucknow during the Army Cup week in November.

INCOME TAX AND GRATUITIES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July, 11.

It is notified that the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act shall not apply to the gratuities which are granted to non-pensionable subscribers to a railway provident fund on their retirement or in the event of their death while in service to their widows or children dependent on them.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was out with the Poona and Kirkee Hounds on Thursday morning.

Government House and Grounds were thrown open to the Rank and file of the Garrison on Thursday afternoon. H. E. the Governor's Band played between 5 and 7 p.m.

The King-Emperor has been pleased to approve the apointment of the Hon. Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay as a member of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council. It is understood that Mr. Sahay succeeded Sir Ali Imam who is shortly proceeding to Hyderabad.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

APPEAL TO VICEROY.

SUMMARY TRIAL OF K. N. ROY DEPRECATED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 10.

At a general meeting of the Madras Liberal League held on 6th July, Mr. L. A. Govind Raghav Iyer presiding, resolutions were passed congratulating the Viceroy on the signing of the Peace Treaty and urging amnesty to all political prisoners in commemoration of the occasion.

The League expressed apprehensions at refusal of the Viceroy to postpone the execution of the death sentences inflicted by the Punjab Martial Law Commission, advocated abrogation of Martial Law in the specified areas in the Punjab.

It further recorded its opinion that summary trial by the Martial Law Commission was altogether unsuited to the charges preferred against Baboo Kali Nath Roy, late editor of the "Tribune", and that his conviction was unjustified by writings.

Resolutions were also passed calling on the Madras Government to issue warning to the owners of presses setting forth the offending matter before security was demanded. The League objected to the adoption of the Satyagraha movement, and appealed to Mr. Gandhi not to renew it. It expressed its alarm at the new South African legislation as calculated to evoke great discontent, bitterness of feeling, and irritation in the minds of people. The meeting terminated with a welcome to the Maharaja of Bikanir on his return to India after rendering meritorious services to the country and the Empire.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

The Managing Agents of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., write us to publish the following:—

"We request you to publish the following as numerous enquiries have been made regarding the allotment of shares of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd:—

The allotment work is now going on, and the Directors have resolved to allot, without any distination, the ten thousand shares offered for public subscription as under:—

To all applicants from 1 to 100 shares. 1 share.

To all applicants from 100 to 500 shares. 5 shares.

To all applicants for above 500 shares. 10 shares.

The rush of applications is very heavy and the allotment letters are being sent out to the applicants as they are ready."

ALLEGED FALSE DECLARATION.

MAGISTRATE AS WITNESS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 10.

Mr. J. C. Adam, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was examined as a witness yesterday before Rao Sahib S. N. V. Rajachar, in the case in which Dandapani Pillay of the Perambur Labour Union stands charged with having made false statement to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the effect that he had purchased the British Indian Press for cash, when this was not actually the case. As a result of this false statement, the accused had been permitted to make a declaration under the Press Act as owner of the British Indian Press with its name altered into "Gandhi Press."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The market for jute shares opened steady and a large amount of business was put through inquiry being good. Coal shares were steady. In miscellaneous section a fair turnover of shares took place, Sheeham and Co. being in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 19, Bansdeopur 48, Bengal Giridih 36-10, Borcola 9-12 p. Central Collieries 28-4, Enfield 14, Jainty West 28-8 s. 1., Kasta 7-8 p. Katras Jherria 1-0 s. 1., Singaran "A" 16-4.

Jute:—Alliance 770, Anglo-india 387, Auckland 478, Bally 264, Barnagore 191, Behar 6-8 p., Belvedere 430, Budge Budge 663-8, Century 20-4, Clive 314, Craig 13-4 p., Fort William 469, Gondalpara 1,508, Howrah 51, Hooghly 114, Kanknarrah 815, Kinnison 985, Lansdowne 427-8, Orient 129 p. Northbrook 70, Reliance 52-8, Waverley 24-12.

Tea:—Tutema 14-12.

Miscellaneous:—Asansol Motor Engineering 6-4 p., Assam Saw Mills 27, Bengal Lotteries 4-12 p., Bengal Nagpur Cotton 216-8, Calcutta Oil and Cake 20-4, Indian National Sugar 2 p. Indian Standard Wagon 44 p., Indian Iron and Steel 53 p., Indo Burmah Tin Corporation 20-4, Indian Tanneries 15, Ivan Jones 171, Landing and Shipping 13-4, Marshall Sons and Co. 20-4, Mackenzie and Co. 3-4 p., Mcginley 11, Orissa Cement 21-4, Pearce Slinway 12-6, Ryam Sugar 22-8, Spences Hotel 15, F. & Sheehan and Co. 32-4, Surma Valley Saw Mills 23-8, Thorneycroft 15-12 p., Triton Insurance 81.

BOMBAY STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Registrar for Cooperative Societies for this Presidency, will deliver a lecture on "Cooperation and the Masses" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when Mr. Jehangir B. Petit will preside.

The Senior Class will be conducted by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the same place when he will expound T. H. Green's Political Obligation. The Junior Class will be conducted by Dr. P. N. Daruwala, Bar-at-Law, when he will give a lecture on "Indian Administration."

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY QUESTIONS.

VIEWS OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBERS.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The following is the memorandum of the views of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau regarding the exchange and currency questions, which is to be submitted to the Currency Committee appointed by the Secretary of State:—

My Committee are strongly of opinion that fixity of exchange within the gold points is highly desirable. Since 1893 the exchage policy of Government has several times fluctuated to the great detriment and loss of the producers in this country and has placed Indian Industries at a great disadvantage because of the indirect support the raising of exchange has given to imports. The commercial community has time after time pressed upon the attention of the Government the extreme desirability of putting a stop to these fluctuations and to establish conditions which will secure a stable exchange without which the mercantile community would not be in a position to regulate its transactions. My Committee are aware that the present raising of exchange to 1s. 8d. has been due to the abnormal prices of silver and to the alleged *inability* of the Government to suffer loss continually on the issuing of silver rupees at the price of 57 and 58 pence per ounce of silver. Merely the raising of exchange by a penny or two is however only a palliative calculated to tide over the difficulties for a time and is not in the nature of things a measure which will permanently solve the difficulties of the situation. My Committee suggest, therefore, after careful consideration, for purposes of easing the difficulties of internal circulation, the introduction of a coin of the value of say Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 as token coin with so small a percentage of silver that there may be no appreciable loss even when silver is at 70d. and Government may be able to issue coins to any extent. It is only after serious consideration of the whole question that my Committee have suggested such a radical measure as they have come to the conclusion that to meet the present critical situation this would be one of the best remedies that can be thought of. To go on under the present circumstances without adopting any such measure will mean merely propping up a situation by unnatural manipulations of exchange disastrous in the interests of the country at large. The increase in circulation of rupees has recently been great owing, among other causes, to the increase of population and trade and the rise of prices coupled with restrictions on the transport of cash in silver. The rate of increase in the internal circulation of rupees has been so great that unless a measure on the lines recommended by the Committee as above is adopted, and that soon, the demand for silver coin will be still greater and the Government will be forced to purchase silver even at 60 and perhaps 70d. On the other hand a mere talk of the introduction of a new token coin with a very small amount of silver will have quite a salutary effect on the problem as the silver producers and the silver manipulators would know that they could no longer force the hands of the Government of India, hitherto the largest purchaser of silver in the world. It may be confidently expected that prices of silver would be easier immediately on such an announcement. My Committee are however conscious that in a measure of such an exceptional character there may be numerous difficulties owing to the general ignorance of the public on currency matters. The whole programme for introducing this measure should therefore be thought out by the Government and the machinery explained to public bodies whose co-operation should be secured by every means such as was employed for raising loans during the war. Without fullest and frank public co-operation such a measure can only prove failure.

WANTED—A CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

If this step is taken, my Committee would like the Government to go-back as early as possible to the exchange rate of 1/4d. and to reach by every effort natural conditions under which the exchange rate would be maintained within the gold points. The greatest security for such maintenance is in a broad basis of banking enterprise in the country supported at the top by a central national bank which would keep a central banking and currency reserve. Such a bank with a head office in India would be under the moral influence of Indian financiers and businessmen and as early as possible the Secretary of State should see his way to get out of the management of the exchange and to leave the management in the hands of an institution of this kind capable of guarding Indian interests. My Committee feel very strongly the evils of a "managed" system in which all the defects of red tape are inevitable. These evils are, in the case of Indian currency and exchange, intensified by the pressure of London financial interests, not always to the advantage of this country. It is impossible to countenance, except when it is absolutely inevitable, the continuance of a system in which the controlling power lies not with those who live in India and who are directly concerned in the matter, but with those who try to manage things from the standpoint of the London money market, the English Treasury and English financial and commercial interests.

The suggestion that the Secretary of State for India should come into the field of Indian exchange and currency management because of India's obligations in respect of political services, railways, etc., is untenable, since the Secretary of State could still draw as much money as is required for his purposes through the Central Bank suggested hereafter. The entire management of Council Bills should, in our opinion, pass out of the hands of the Secretary of State and be placed with the central bank with head office in Bombay and with a Board on which Indians should not form a minority.

There is no doubt that currency notes have increased in popularity during recent years. But in view of the fact that the poor and the ignorant have often been charged discount for the encashment of these notes, much remains to be done in the direction of removing some of the inconveniences and difficulties which prevent the currency of notes being welcomed in the rural districts by the masses. The withdrawal of extra-legal cashing facilities at District treasuries enjoyed by the public for many years before the outbreak of the war has been to a large extent responsible for much of the prejudice which exists against currency notes. These facilities should now be reinstated and if necessary further arrangement should be made at post offices for cashing currency notes and getting small change which is the real necessity to poor people in the mofussil. Taluka Cutcheries should also give facilities for cashing currency notes.

NEED FOR COINS OF SMALL DENOMINATIONS.

It need not be pointed out with regard to small change that in a poor country like India there is a great need for coins of small denomination freely issued to the public as the purchasers of individuals are small and are in many cases far below even a rupee. Apart from free issue of small coins, attempt must be made to keep these in parity with the standard, viz., the sovereign.

It would also be desirable in the opinion of my Committee to issue currency notes against the backing of gold exclusively. The circulation of actual gold coins is against the accepted feeling amongst currency authorities everywhere. The demand for a gold mint and actual gold in circulation in India is based on the assumption that the establishment of gold standard and of natural conditions of exchange refered to above, depend upon actual gold in circulation, but it would be pacified very largely by the acceptance of the suggestion in regard to gold notes. The circulation of gold notes would be helpful because, while for normal times these notes would be popular and would be largely in circulation their encashment in gold being guaranteed, the gold reserve against them could however be utilized by an extraordinary order-in-council in times of internal or external crisis by the central bank.

Further, there is no likelihood of all the notes being presented at any particular time and gradually the fiduciary element may be increased with great advantage to everyone concerned. In this connection my Committee feel that the suggestion for permitting recognized banking institutions to issue notes side by side with Government notes is one which deserves consideration and may be examined. These notes may possibly be more popular than the Government currency notes and may induce many banks to open branches where they have none at present.

LEVY OF IMPORT DUTY.

The point which my Committee desire most to urge is the penalising of Indian exports by the raising of Exchange and the undue advantage which it gives to imports from foreign countries. The indigenous producer is very hard hit on account of this arrangement at a time when he is least able to withstand the strain. Under the circumstances my Committee would suggest the imposition of a countervailing duty on all imports into India so long as, by causes which cannot be helped, the exchange has to be maintained at a level above 1/4d. My Committee feel that it is not with any desire to give any special encouragement to Indian producers, but strictly with a view to restore equitable conditions in regard to foreign competition that this levy should be put. They are aware that there would be an outcry against a suggestion of this kind, which seems to them most fair and which, while avoiding all the complications in regard to the settlement of exchange, is an issue quite apart calling forth immediate action on the part of Government. They cannot help feeling that there would arise a very great grievance among Indian commercial circles and a sense of very keen disappointment if nothing is done in this direction. It is impossible for Indian producers to countenance arrangements by which their calculations may be upset and find the Government unwilling to take some immediate measure, drastic as it may appear, for relieving them. My Committee cannot overlook the extraordinary and, as it appears to them, unfair agitation, which was set up in Manchester when a small differential duty giving an advantage of only 4 per cent. to Indian Textile Manufacturers was levied under war conditions of an extraordinary character. While unwilling, therefore, to embarass the Government with any serious agitation of this kind, it is the reasoned opinion of my Committee that only a step in this direction levying an import duty of 25 per cent. would cause general satisfaction amongst Indian commercial circles.

The use of credit instruments in the form of cheques is still to be made popular in India and for this purpose my Committee would strongly recommend the abolition of one anna stamp duty on cheques which has, among other things, come in the way of this form of credit intruments helping to economise the general currency as it has done several countries in Europe and America.

All these problems are interconnected with the banking problem of this country, which can be briefly characterised as a paucity of banks. This itself is accountable for the so called hoarding if any exists, as the tendency to hoard arises simply because people do not have near at hand a convenient agency which will keep their money on deposit and turn them to good account.

In so far as the exchange situation is the result of the large demand for silver coin which has sent up silver prices, it is the opinion of my Committee that the existing currency in India is not fully used owing to lack of the necessary banking machinery. What is called hoarding is not hoards of wealth but currency which is used only seasonally and kept during slack period in private vaults in silver. The only radical solution is therefore to strengthen the banking institutions of the country. In a small country like France, the Central Bank has more than 500 branches. In the Bombay Presidency, an equally large area, the Presidency Bank has only about 14 branches.

Presidency Banks have hardly begun to realize the beneficent effect of the policy of opening more branches but the number of these branches is still small looking to the requirements of the country. Presidency Banks and Exchange Banks again have not been able to win the confidence of the Indian people owing to the lack of sympathy with the latter shown by their refusal to have Indians, however influential and wealthy, on the Boards of Directors except to a certain extent in the case of the Bank of Bombay.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOLD STANDARD.

The goal of Government should, in the opinion of my Committee, be to reach by stages the establishment of a gold standard accompanied by a currency based on gold and it is therefore greatly regretted that the terms of reference to the Currency Committee mention as the specific object "strengthening of the gold exchange standard." The sovereign should be the unit of value and have a fixed relation to the rupee reduced to real tokens used in internal circulation and once the parity is established it should be maintained by all possible means.

Believing as they do that the gold exchange standard has proved from the beginning disastrous to the country and that in a gold standard only lies the salvation of the country, my Committee venture to give their views regarding some of the measures which are calculated when the suitable time arrives to make the gold standard a success in this country as it has been in others.

(1) Gold mint should be established in India on identical terms with those given to the British dominions. If the sovereign is not made the standard of India, India must have distinctive gold coin of her own, which should be minted free of cost without seigniorage as is done in the United States of America.

(2) Public opinion in India demands good standard and the paper currency reserves should be entirely located in India. Government should publish every month a statement of interest secured on investments of treasury balances, paper currency reserves and gold standard reserve. It remains to be shown whether the cost of transport from India in case of an adverse balance would exceed the loss ever a long period in interest on investments and indirect assistance to Banking of the country generally.

(3) Council Bills must be sold for stated amounts, so long as the natural conditions are not restored and so long as the Secretary of State feels the necessity of using the machinery of the sale of Council Bills for the management of Indian Exchange. The India Council in consultation with the Government of India should from time to time issue a programme of the amount of bills to be alloted at each sale. These bills must be sold to all the applicants. My Committee are surprised to learn that Banks with their Head offices in India like the Tata Industrial Bank, the Alliance Bank of Simla, the Central Bank of India and others are not in the Secretary of State's list for the sale of Council Bills.

My Committee have felt for many years in the past that the method and manner of purchasing silver for Indian Currency purposes were not all that was desirable. In this connection they wish to endorse fully the remarks made by Mr. Dadiba Dalal in his evidence before the Chamberlain Commission, which are reproduced here in extenso, (Vide Appendix A.) because the conditions have not materially altered in the opinion of my Committee, since these words were written.

What we want further to emphasise now is the need of strengthening the silver market in India and of utilizing the indigenous machinery which is available. India is the largest purchaser of silver in the world, and silver operations through the London money market have only strengthened the banking institutions of London. The time has now come to view these things more from the Indian standpont, and the continuance of the old policy of silver purchase cannot but be regretted as detrimental to the growth of a vigourous silver market in Bombay which would if unhampered develop by its natural conditions and by the position which is occupied by India as purchaser of silver. The inviting of open tenders simultaneously in Bombay and London at stated intervals and for such quantities as can be ascertained in advance is a measure that must be immediately adopted. If these recommendations are given effect to, the cost to this country of silver purchase is bound to be reduced. All these improvements would in themselves allay many of the suspicions entertained by the Indian commercial circles, in regard to silver purchase operations.

SOME FURTHER SUGGESTIONS.

My Committee would also like to offer some other suggestions which they believe will prove useful in improving the working of the currency policy of the country.

(1) Government notes and Government bonds must be printed in India. The art of printing in India has now sufficiently developed to justify Government in having these printed in this country. This will make currency notes available whenever there is a great demand for them.

(2) The Presidency Banks must be induced to allow cheques written in vernaculars.

(3) My Committee would like here to urge the necessity for the establishment of a State Bank for India. They venture to do so though this question does not directly come in the terms of reference as they believe that it cannot be separated from the other questions which are referred to the Currency Committee. The experience of my Committee of financial conditions during the war leads them to pronounce strongly in favour of this scheme. India is entering on a stage in her Industrial life when she requires great financial resources at her back for the industrial development of the country. For this, and for the purpose of proper management of currency, and exchange, a State Bank is urgently required. My Committee fear that this proposal will not have much support but will perhaps be confronted with the opposition of the three Presidency Banks of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. It should however be pointed out that these three banks have done very little for the cause of Indian Industries and the manner and extent of the support given by them to Indian commercial interests leaves much to be desired. My Committee beg to point to the opposition of Calcutta and Madras Presidency Banks to having any Indian Director on their Boards. These Banks are receiving large amounts from Government without interest and it is but fair that they should be asked to look to Indian interests properly and to have an Indian element in their Directorate as recommended by the Indian Industrial Commission. My committee favour the establishment of a national central bank. They feel that the question cannot be solved by any departmental negotiations or conferences of bank agents. The question must be viewed from the larger stand-point and petty considerations should be eschewed. The Committee suggested by the Chamberlain Commission to consider the whole question of a State Bank should sit at once. In connection with this question of a State Bank it is interesting to learn that in the year 1912 the then Labour Government of Australia decided to start a Bank and did so with little paid up capital. Its capital consisted of its credit, that is the knowledge that it would never fail to repay money entrusted to it because it had behind it guarantee of the whole people of Australia. In the six years that have elapsed since its foundation the Government has attracted to itself deposits aggregating to 70 million pounds sterling, whereas the other banks of Australia put together have deposits aggregating to about 176 millions. This State Bank has attracted to itself, therefore, really one third of the Banking business of the country.

(4) Office of the Controller of Currency or the Financial Secretary must be in Bombay, because:—

(a) Bombay has the largest number of banks.

(b) It is the principal bullion market in the East.

(c) It is the principal discount market.

(d) It is the seat of the largest number of Indian merchant—bankers.

(e) It has the largest circulation of currency notes.

(f) It has a gold mint.

It is noted with deep regret that the chief Financial Officers of the Government of India pay only flying visits to such an important centre and do not evince any desire to understand first hand the feelings in Indian circles in such matters.

Further elucidation of the points herein mentioned would be given by the witness who will officially represent this Chamber before the Committee.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. DADIBA'S EVIDENCE.

The following is Appendix A which contains extract from the evidence of Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal, Re: Purchases of Silver.

81. In making the following suggestions and remarks about the purchase of silver, I do not wish to associate myself in any way with the criticism of last year's purchases. My brothers, who attend to the silver department of my firm, are of opinion that Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. executed the Government orders placed in their hands with tact, ability, and secrecy. Whatever remaks I make regarding the structural defects of the London silver market, as viewed from the point of India, do not refer to any particular firm or individual.

82. *London Silver Market.*—The Marquis of Crewe declared in the House of Lords on 14th November 1912:—"Then the position as to the purchase of silver was made more difficult by the fact that there were only four firms in the City of London who acted as bullion brokers. The usual custom of the India Office had been, to employ the Bank of England to arrange these purchases. The Bank had commissioned two particular firms of brokers of high standing, and intimated that if the purchases were made through the Bank of England again they would feel bound still to employ the same firms." All these firms referred to are financially very powerful and hold the greatest silver monopoly known to the world; furthermore they act not only as brokers but also as dealers and merchants. Each day they meet and jointly declare the "fixing price" of silver.

83. *Indian Silver Markets.*—Dr. Henry Deutsch in his book on "Arbitrage" (1910 edition) states:—"The most important silver market in the world is Bombay, with which the silver market in Calcutta cannot compete in the least." The European side of the Bombay silver market is composed of nine powerful Exchange Banks, who employ three firms of brokers. On the Indian side are the principal joint-stock banks, 150 associated shroffs or merchant bankers, 15 bullion dealers, 11 dealers in cut bars and country silver and about 1,000 jobbers and speculators, all of whom do business through some 100 Marwari brokers. The combined force of the different sections of the Bombay silver market is therefore considerable, the market is broad and natural, and there are no combinations or understandings amongst dealers or brokers. Besides Bombay, there are other silver markets in India, and there are several thousand money dealers all over the country who take a share in the distribution and operations in silver.

84. *Regular Purchases Desirable.*—The present frantic and unbusiness-like method of making intermittent purchases of silver should be abolished and the Indian Government should buy regularly in future to an extent to be defined in the Budget; if any additional silver currency is required then it should have discretion to invite supplementary tenders.

85. *How to purchase India's Silver.*—The Government of India should direct the Mint Master of Bombay to invite tenders every fortnight for stated amounts of silver, and give the tenderers the option of delivering the bullion within 45 days from the date of the acceptance of the tender. This will place at the service of the Government of India any free silver that exists in the Bombay, Calcutta, London, New York, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Hongkong and Shanghai markets. Furthermore, it will be an equitable arrangement in which the whole world can participate. The four London bullion firms have agents and correspondents in India through whom their tenders can come in, and if they elect to open offices in Bombay they are sure to receive a most hearty welcome from all sections of the money market. The advantage of regular purchases in Bombay will be that the Indian Government will not only secure silver at a reasonable price, but also make their purchases at the average rate of the year and secure delivery at the very door of the mint.

86. *Opposition of the India Office.*—For the last 13 years the India Office has disapproved the purchase of silver in India by the Government. There is no explanation why 47,000,000l. were purchased exclusively in London when on several occasions large blocks could have been secured in the Indian markets.

87. *Duty on Silver.*—In the first and second paragraphs of my Statement of "How to abate India's demand for gold." I have referred to the silver duty and to the silver warehousing questions. The duty on silver is unfair and is resented by the merchants connected with the China trade as well as the bullion dealers and native bankers in India. It is my opinion that this duty should be abolished entirely, as it prevents an outflow of silver from India to the neighbouring silver centres of the Far East and gives the London silver market at unfair advantage over the Indian silver market."

DADAR DIVISION OF ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After the appearance of the letters in your paper regarding the mal-administration of the Dadar Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay Corps, in last February the Superintendent of the Division issued an order of suspension on some of the members in default of their making an apology to him for attending a private meeting on a Sunday morning after the parade in uniform. Messrs. Agarkar and Shivam refused to ask his apology for they said they had not committed any fault and hence the order of suspension was on the point of being issued for them, when they resigned their membership on the spot. After a few days Mr. A. K. N. Rane, the Divisional Superintendent, was suspended from his duties by Dr. Nunan. Since this time the Division is not working, though there are other officials who can carry out the work. Now I hear that the Division has been suspended till further orders.

Sir, to-day is a day when the members used to work in the Matunga Fair, and the past experience shows that it was a great help to the Police, also to the public in giving First Aid to the injured. But to-day they cannot work as the Division is suspended, even though they may be willing and ready.

I request Dr. Nunan that if this Division is not to work in future he should kindly allow some of the old and enthusiastic members to start a new Division and allow the youths of Dadar to help the public.—Yours, etc.,

LATE MEMBER.

Dadar, July 9.

RUBBISH THROWING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the debate in the Corporation upon the above subject and also Mr. M. G. J's. letter in your last Thursday's issue. To prevent this practice the remedies suggested are (1) educating the public about the bad effects, (2) co-operation as between the authorities and the public, (3) making the Municipal servants realise their responsibilities, (4) adequate punishment to the offenders. No one seems to have understood the real difficulty except Mr. N. M. Joshi. But his argument seems to be based on the assumption that dustbins are provided in each building or chawl. The real difficulty is want of dustbins and I suggest that early steps be taken to make a provision in the Municipal Bylaws either to make it compulsory for the landlords to provide each building with sufficient number of dustbins and hold them responsible for emptying the dustbins when necessary or the Municipality should provide the bins and the emptying should be done by the landlord or by the municipality at the cost of the landlord.

I personally know that the rubbish throwing is bad and for want of dustbins I have to overlook this fact. I can't engage a whole-time servant who will go to the nearest municipal cart when necessary nor I will like to do the work of carrying the rubbish through the street either by myself or by any of my family members. Here *education* and *Co-operation* are of no use.

As regards Health Department employees careful enquiries must be made whether they carry out their duties.

Heavy punishments in the case of middle class people are of not much concern to them As. 4 or Rs. 4 or pies four are all the same. Punishment is punishment. They will not measure it by rupees, annas and pies and yet suffering this punishment they will be forced to follow the same practice if no provision of dustbins is made in their chawls. The four principles advocated are of no use if the real difficulty is not met—that is sufficient provision of dustbins and their regular cleaning either by the municipality or by the landlord.—Yours etc.,

MIDDLE CLASS TENANT.

Bombay, 2nd July.

PARTITION OF THANA DISTRICT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is disappointing to the public of Thana to know, that the district is to be divided into two districts namely Arnala and Andheri. The reasons that the Government have put forward are not at all convincing. One of the chief reasons is, that it becomes quite impossible for the Collector to go through the work personally. I especially doubt this reason very strongly. The capable, and energetic men that have come from England, for the post and whose object was not to enjoy but to work sincerely, have never complained of overwork. If at all a solution for the problem of overwork is wanted they might safely appoint two more assistants to the Collector. The other reason is that Thana is unsuitable from the point of sanitation. But has the Government ever cared to improve the sanitary conditions of the place? Every one in Thana, Arnala and Andheri is deadly against this new change. Has not Mr. Montagu said "No modifications in the size and the boundaries of the provinces shall be introduced by mere executive orders, but the same shall be effected in consonance with the wishes of the people of the provinces?" I earnestly request his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, as he is taking so much keen interest in public matters, to re-consider this question of great importance and give the final decision in favour of the public, for which the public will be ever obliged to his Excellency.—Yours, etc.,

G. A. S.

MR. TILAK ON REFORMS BILL.

"IT CANNOT SATISFY THE PEOPLE OF INDIA."

Mr. Tilak writes to the "Daily Herald":—Of the Imperial questions which await solution at the hands of the British Parliament, those relating to India, Egypt and Ireland are the most important. The Imperialist does not wish to have them settled at the Peace Conference on the pretext that they relate to the internal affairs of the British Empire. But it cannot be denied that they will have to be settled and settled, as soon as possible on the broad principles of liberty and self determination. An Empire that fought so strenuously for the liberty of small nationalities in Europe, cannot itself consistently hold large or small nationalities in bondage any longer. India, Ceylon, Egypt and Ireland, and other similarly situated parts of the Empire, have long been clamouring for Self-Government in one form or another; and unless their grievances are now removed in a liberal spirit, the British empire cannot enjoy that permanent peace which it is the object of modern statesmen to secure for the whole world.

COMPROMISE IN BUREAUCRACY'S INTERESTS.

It is in this broad light and not merely as a small experiment in constitutional reforms, that one must look upon the Government of India Reform Bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons the second reading of which is to take place to-day. The bill embodies the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme cautiously proposed a year ago as a progressive settlement between the rival claims of the bureaucracy on the one hand and the Indian people on the other hand—a compromise proposed more in the interest of the Indian bureaucracy than in that of the people. The scheme has been critically examined by the two great popular representative assemblies in India and found to be unsatisfactory; yet Mr. Montagu's Bill presents the same scheme to the House with modifications that are, if anything, for the worse. *It cannot satisfy the people of India.* It keeps the central Indian Government as autocratic as before, and therefore with as full power as before to pass another Rowlatt Bill in utter defiance of public opinion. Popular representation in the Central Legislative Assembly is to be increased to two-thirds, but the imposition of a Second Chamber, where there will be a perpetual official majority, completely nullifies this advantage. For when the Governor-General so certifies, a Bill may passed by this Second Chamber though not introduced in the Legislative Assembly or even rejected by it.

NO CONTROL OVER FINANCE.

Again, the people will have no control whatever, over the finances by the Government of India, or its Executive. There can, it is evident, be no real Self-Government without such control. The mere promise that this control may, in course of time, be vested in the popular Assembly, cannot remove the discontent and unrest in India caused by the present despotic admi[illegible]tion. Indian people want [illegible]tantial by way of Self-Gove[illegible] and Mr. Montagu fondly hopes to [illegible] this demand by transferring a few departments in a Provincial Government to a Minister who is to hold office only during the pleasure of the Governor of the Province.

WHAT INDIANS WANT.

Technically speaking, this may be termed a beginning of responsible Government in India, and there are some who may oppose even this small beginning. But the reactionary principle in favour of vested interests have at present little chance in the House. Mr. Montagu knows this perfectly well. There is no Ulster question in India. An overwhelming majority of popular representatives, at a convention of their own have put forward a scheme of reforms which will satisfy them for the present and will enable them to work out their destinies within a short time in future. This is known as the Congress-League proposals.

A few moderate thinkers in India have, indeed, been led to signify their assent to the Montagu scheme, lest they might lose even the crumbs which it offers. But the House of Commons, in view of the splendid services rendered by the Indians during the war, ought to conciliate and please the people as much as possible; and the Congress-League proposals are not in any way unreasonable, extravagant or unworkable. They only demand to-day what Mr. Montagu is prepared to give the people say, ten years hence. If so, why not make the grant of Self-Government real and substantial in the eyes of the Indian people.

APPEAL TO LABOUR.

That is the question which Parliament has seriously to consider in discussing the present Bill. Mr. Montagu is not opposed to such a modification of the Bill. The Labour Party in the House can, therefore, easily work for a liberal and enlarged measure. The Indian question is far more simple than the Irish, and if the House cannot satisfactorily settle the Indian question, then there is little hope that it can successfully tackle the other important questions, of the day. The Labour Party has already pledged itself to support the claims of Self-Government for India and this pledge can only be fulfilled by the Labour members helping to secure for India what the Indians have determined to be the best for themselves.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. [illegible] At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Tele. Add. "THOUGHTS."

DR. ADAM'S

'Phone 2628.

DR. ADAM'S
BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC PILLS.
(SPECIFIC FOR) NEURASTHENIA

The powers of this medicine are so remarkable that the symptoms generally disappear after the first few doses, and a course of "Tonic Pills" will be found equally effectual in all causes of

NERVOUS DEBILITY and BREAKDOWN, NEURASTHENIA, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANAEMIA, WEAKNESS, PROSTRATIC & "RUNDOWN CONDITION"

They invigorate and give to the whole body a feeling of good health and buoyancy, and are really well worth your recommendation.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Sole Agents:

M. T. MADON & Co. Crawford Market,

PURE HERB EXTRACT

Prompt attention for V. P. Orders.

DR. ADAM'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
SURE AND SPEEDY RADICAL CURE for
Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent
and ALL TYPES OF FEVER.

M. T. MADON & CO. (CORNER SHOP.)

CRAWFORD MARKET, 24-26 Abdul Rahiman Street. BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confecitoner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street,
out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions. such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva. (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

"ELIXIR" G.B.P.

(Or Flesh Maker).

It is the greatest of flesh-making and fat-producing substances that we know of. It has admirable powers of increasing the body weight. It promotes growth of new cells. Forms flesh from the most ordinary food-stuff. Strengthens the physique by abundantly increasing the number of white corpuscles in the blood. And every one knows this day that the white corpuscles are the guardian angels of our body. They alway protect out body from the inclemency of the weather, from accident and injury, and from the ravages of infectious diseases. It is carminative, restorative, alterative, tonic and beautifier. Long use grants a glow of health to the user.

Purchaser of "ELIXIR" will get gratis a copy of the valuable book "Treatment of Common Ailments", by DR. BANERJEA.

Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.

Scorpion Sting Cure.

Sovereign remedy. Relieves pain in less than half-a-minute. Cure guaranteed. phial As. 8. 3 phials Re. 1-4, V. P. Charges As. 4 up to 3 phials.

Dr. P. BANERJEA, B. A.
GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY.
MIHIJAM (Sant Perg.), (Behar).

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC
FOR
ASTHMA
Radical and Sure Cure.

by which Asthmatic patients suffering from over 25, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if it is from the birth or it is inherited from ancestors are radically cured of their disease, is distributed gratis to Asthmatic patients in Benares daily.

Out-door patients have to pay Rs. 10-6 for the Specific of one month's use.

Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

The Specific is to be taken for 3 months only.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from THE VERY FIRST DAY of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the Specific at their home.

Opium is strictly prohibited.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—

K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Table No. 5, Benares City, U. P. India.

(1)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 11.

S S Palitana—Holysake—Busreh, July 3.
S S Aymeric—Smith—Venice—June 22.

DEPARTURES

June 11.

S S Kifunezan Maru—Sato—Kobe, etc.
S S Queda—Moxon—Rangoon.
S S Akbar—Courtney—Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances, yesterday:

S S Chindwara—Macdonald—Karachi.
S S Grogary Apcar—Ellis—Durban.
S S Culna—Morrison—London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

June 11.

Steamer British Emperor for Mahomarah.
Steamer Palitana for Persian Gulf.
S S Teesta for London.

S S Palitana:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Palitana, 1,934 tons, Captain T P Halysake, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Mahomarah, Bushire and Muscat, with general cargo. 17 cabin and 85 deck passengers, which port she had left on 3rd instant.

S S Aymeric:—The steamer Aymeric 3,187 tons, Captain T A Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with ballast, which port she had left on 22nd ultimo.

S S Akbar:—The T M Coy's steamer Akbar, 2,457 tons, Captain E W Courtney, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Aden, Jeddah and Port Sudan, with a general cargo and 1,253 pilgrims.

S S Culna:—The B I S N Co.'s English mail steamer Culna, 3,966 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said, Gibralter, Malta and Marseilles, with the homeward mails, and a general cargo.

S S Gregory Apcar:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gregory Apcar, 2,988 tons, Captain H. E. Ellis, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban via East and South African Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chindwara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 3,307 tons, Captain D. M. G. Macdonald, will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 11th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS			
B Irismere ..	Hull	17-7-19	W & A G & Co
C [illegible]	" "	" "	—T M & Co
D & E Kingmere .	Hull	20-7-19	..W & A Graham & Co
F Bushu Maru	Genoa	N F	..O S Kaisha
H Kura ..	Abadam	N F	S Wallace & Co
P Utopia ..	Busra	[illegible]	[illegible]
M [illegible] Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
Q Lhasa —	N F	N F	—M M & Co
K Irsa —	N F	[illegible]	—[illegible] & Co
N Hejaz —	N F	N F	—M M & Co
M Offside Ula —	N F	N F	—M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL			
Oporto —	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Ponani —	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Netrawati ..	M'Goa	N F	..K N & Co
Courland ..	M'Goa	N F	..K N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK			
1 Koranna .	New York	18-7-19	..W & A Graham & Co
3 Hollinside.	Dimkirk	12-7-19	..Bird & Co
4 Boats of Jeseric —			..W & A Graham & Co
6 Palitana ..	P Gulf	N F	—M M & Co
9 Gregery Apcar—	Durban	12-7-19	—M M & Co
10 City of Bombay ..	Rangoon	12-7-19	—W & A Graham & Co
12 & 13 Itola	" "	" "	—M M & Co
15 Barjora ..	P Gulf	13-7-19	—M M & Co
6 Kasara	" "	" "	—M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK			
3 Hongmoh.	N F	N F	..D R I M
5 [illegible] ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
6 Culna ..	London	12-7-19	—M M & Co
Offside 7 Chindwara	Karachi	12-7-19	..M M & Co
Offside 7 Bandra ..	Busra	14-7-19	M M & Co
8 City of Poona	London	15-7-19	K N & Co
9 Aronia..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
10 Varela —	Busra	12-7-19	M N Co
11 Ranee ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
12 Indrawadi..	M'Goa	12-7-19	..B S N Co
13 Hermelin	Hongkong	27-7-19	—R I M
13 Barpeta ..	Busra	12-7-19	—M M & Co
14 Pentakota	Busreh	14-7-19	—M M & Co
14 War Isle. Offside	London	15-7-19	—D R I M
15 Jehangir	Yokahama	12-7-19	—R I M
Jetty end Muttra —	Busra	13-7-19	—M M & Co
Umta —	Rangoon	20-7-19	..M M & Co
17 Vita —	Busra	12-7-19	—M M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK			
Graf Shoeganoff	N F	N F	—D R I M
MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK			
2 Okara —	Bassein	N F	—M M & Co

EXPORTS.

June 11.

S S Teesta for London:—100 bales hemp, Odhavji Govindji and Co.; 20 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyes and Sons; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, 105 bales hemp, Lathaw Amercrombie and Co.; 50 bales hemp, Lukmanji Ebrahimji; 100 cwts ginger, 15 cwts gum kadvo, Rahimtoola Abdulla and Co.; 200 bales cow hides, Cassam Rahimtoola and Sons; 52 cwts ginger, H. B. Bhesania; 550 cwts cardamoms, 100 cwts gum olibanum, Esmail Mohamed and Sons; 50 cwts cashewnuts, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 3 bales sheep skins, J. H. E. Obadiah.

S S Aymeric for New York or Philadelphia: 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

S S Korana for New York:—324 cwts gum kadaya, 213 cwts turmerie, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 22 cwts beeswax, Trikamdas Damji.

S S Bashu Maru for Genoa:—18 cases sheep guts, Ad. Meyer.

S S Jehangir for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 225 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Jehangir for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaiha; 100 bales cotton, K. Yoshokawa.

S S Bombay Maru for Osaka:—11 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Aungban from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—1,459,065 I gallons, 59,460 cases kerosine oil; 4,543 cases candles; 831 casks, 850 d/s lub. oil; 190 casks mineral grease.

S S Beme from Rangoon via Karachi, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co.:—560 casks lub. oil; 1,485 cases kerosine oil; 60 pieces black tin; 137 pieces lead slabs.

S S Shindwaraj from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—1,000 bundls Gc. sheets 270 bundles galvanised flat steel; 39 pins steel plates; 100 bags loose slag wool; 2 cases steel sheets; 2 cases dye herbs 12 cases bacon; 2 cases plaster of Paris; 28 bales, 38 cases tobacco; 400 bags, 200 bundles Epsom salts; 100 bags glanber Epsom; 353 bags salts; 29 packages, 36 cases confectionery; 10 cases Bovril; 12 cases cigarettes; 529 cases provisions; 31 cases saffron 291 cases, 2 q. eh. wine; 1454 cases paint; 79 cases confectionery, provision, olive oil, castor oil, glycerine, etc.; 10 cases 490 d/s varnish; 2 cases embrocation; 7 cases glass bottles gas cylinder; 27 cases, 8 casks stationery; 120 kegs, 131 cases medecine; 120 d/s sanitary fluid; 2 casks, 10 cases blacking; 9 cases provision and cotton hosiery; 6 casks 5 cases composition for application to heather; 20 cases antifraction metal; 4 casks crucibles; 70 cases beer; 35 cases books and stationery; 2 cases dog mixture; 293 casts biscuits; 30 cases, 1 Hhd. sherry; 10 d/bags, 204 cases oilmanstores; 2 Hhds burgandy; 230 cases brandy; 10 cases bitters; 15 caeses madeira; 3 cases graves; 18 cases drapery; 19 d/s white lead; 3 crts. 3 Hhds earthenware; 45 cases boot polish; 350 bundles y. m. sheets; 4 cases olive oil; 2 cases electric goods; 5 bags sand; 14 cases castor oil; 10 cases, 7 bales drapery; cotton, woollen, electric goods, etc.; 4 cases perfumery, salts, etc.; 15 cases medicines. toilet requisits, soap, etc.; 100 bales old newspapers; 9 cases toilet requisits and provisions; 8 cases chemicals, medicines, etc.; 20 cases vinegar; 18 cases, 2 d/s woollen, cottons, soap, etc.; 17 cases table salt and provision; 13 cases toilet requisites and medicines; 4 bales paper; 13 cases provision and vinegar; 7 cases electric lamps; 8 casks ivory; 2 cases shoes and mixed drapery; 4 cases, 1 crt. chemicals; 2 cases glassware; 25 cases vibrona; 20 tons, 21 sacks chalk; 42 cases castor oil, provisions, and olive oil, etc.; 17 casks bottles glass; 6 cases prefumery spirits, sap, and toilet; 10 cases codliver oil; 850 casks cement; 20 cases vinegar, chemicals, provisions, confectionery, etc.; 18 cases soap; 2 cases aloin; 4 cases syrup; 16 casks nitrate of stronitan; 18 casks nitrate of baryta; 30 packages medicines, provisions, surgical appliances, etc.; 200 cases oilmanstores, confectionery and chocolates; 28 cases provision in bottles; 7 casks nails; 3 cases toilet requisites; 19 cases table salts, chemicals and provisions; 3 cases perfumed spirits; 7 cases confectionery, castor oil, and provision; 60 cases cider; 14 cases provisions and castor oil; 60 cases stove; 5 cases leather boots samples and toilet requisites; 5 cases oil spirit enamel paint and colour; 8 cases soap, toilet requisites and perfumery; 96 d/s brimal; 11 cases chocolate.

WEATHER REPORT

S S Aymeric, Captain T. A. Smith arrived here from Venice, weather experienced during the voyage, baisterar monsoon.

SOUTH AFRICA AND SIR RATAN TATA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—South Africa is again the scene of racial warfare. Indians, who have toiled and laboured and enriched that country, are threatened to be squeezed out again. All talk of comradeship in war, of brotherhood on the field of battle, of recognition as an equal and integral part of the Empire is blown out in the air; and the Boer has again assumed the attitude of the Boer. All Indians in South Africa are perturbed; all Indians in this land are indignant; and all true Britons are anxious to accord to the Indians the right of British citizenship. All Indian towns must hold mass meetings to protest against the Anti-Indian legislation of South Africa, and to pray to H. E. the Viceroy and to the Secretary of State to bring their pressure to bear on the Union Government to drop this un-British, inhumane and unholy Bill, which is opposed to all principles of Equity, of Imperialism, and of the League of Nations

For long and weary years, our great Gandhiji had espoused the cause of our countrymen in South Africa; and at this moment of the crisis, our thoughts turn to those, who helped him with princely gifts. Chief amongst those was late Sir Ratan Tata, whose spontaneous and substantial support to the South African Fund proved so timely and so helpful. It is now many months, since that gentle soul has passed away, and Bombay has so far failed to give public expression to its sense of great loss. The obvious reason was the solitary opposition of Sir Basil Scott to hold a public meeting; for he contended, that Sir Ratan Tata was not essentially a public man; and that rich and charitable men like him are to be found in thousands in America and by hundreds in India. Boldly did Sir Jamsetjee protest against this viewpoint of Sir Basil Scott, and he was ably supported by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, by Mr. N. M. Joshi and by Dr Turner. Sir Ratan's death was regretted not only by the Governor and the Viceroy but by the Secretary of State and even by H. M. the King; and yet our late Chief Justice questioned the propriety and even opposed the idea of a public meeting. We are not aware even of hundreds of men in America, or tens of men in India at the present time, whose benefactions are so carefully chosen, so ably organised, so widely distributed, so spontaneously and timely made, as those of Sir Ratan Tata's. As we understand, he has left behind him the major portion of his vast wealth for all round charities. Will not Bombay discharge its last duty to the deceased, convene a public meeting and put on record its sense of profound loss by his said and untimely death? And will not some wealthy Indian patriot come forward with a princely gift to our countrymen in South Africa for carrying on the crusade against the threatened racial bar?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Apollo Street, July 10.

PARSI "CENTRAL" ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with attention and impartiality the strained defence of the Parsi Community made by Mr. Bharucha with regard to the community's lethargy in politics. Mr. Bharucha gives the names of some prominent Parsi gentlemen who raised their voice against the Black Act. But the question still remained unanswered whether a *meeting* of the Parsi Community against the Black Act was hold or not. Some prominent Parsi gentlemen had, no doubt, thundered against the Rowlatt Act, but Mr. Bharucha conveniently forgets or ignores that they had done so in their private capacity or at the most as the Presidents of the bodies they represented. It is quite strange that in the committee of the Parsi Central Association the name of Sir Dinshaw Petit, the only Parsi representing the Parsis in the Indian National Congress, is not to be seen; while the names of gentlemen, doctors and businessmen, who never "dabble in politics" are in plenty. How is it that in the Committee not a single lady, is included? I can only say that Miss Cursetji and other eminent ladies of the community can certainly give points to many of the members of the Committee in matters of public interest. Can Mr. Bharucha explain, without apologetic terms the meaning of these glaring omissions?—Yours, etc.

S. A. C.

TELEPHONE GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will be kind enough to publish these following lines in your esteemed paper.

Use of the telephone is increasing day by day in Bombay and lots of subscribers are making the frequent use of it for their urgent work; but now-a-days it is found that there is mismanagement at the Exchange office and the customers have to suffer a deal caused by the operator.

When a subscriber asks the Central or the Exchange office for a number to connect, he will at once hear from the operator the word "Engaged," before he could finish saying his number required. I wonder how is it so? Always the same reply is given or sometimes the operator never connects the required number and so we have to wait at the phone for a long time, but to no purpose.

In the telephone guide it is written "Should a subscriber wish to refer to some higher authority in respect to inattention on the part of the operator, etc., he should ask to speak to the Clerk-in-Charge, Central Exchange. No. 220." but sir, who is going to give the No. 220, so that their complaint may be reported?

I hope that the Telephone Company will pay their best attention and do the needful in this matter in order to relieve the subscribers from the unncessary delay and troubles due to the operator's inattention.—Yours, etc.,

ERACH H. CANTEENWALA.

WHAT HAS DANISH AGRICULATURE TO TELL US.

LECTURE BY MR. G. K. DEVADHAR.

On the evening of 9th Mr. Devadhar lectured to the students of the Agricultural College, Poona on the above subject under the Presidency of Mr. P. C. Patil, Deputy Director of Agriculture, who had been to Denmark. Mr. Devadhar said that though he had very short time at his disposal he managed to spend about a week in Denmark, which country is regarded as a model for agriculturists. Owing to the keen competition of Russia and the United States, which began to pour tons of grain into European markets, Denmark had to introduce improved methods of Agriculture. The State encouraged the formation of small holdings, co-operation was well developed and an alliance between the theoritical scientist and the practical farmer was effected. Thus though its soil is not very rich, Denmark is now prorata to its area and population the greatest grower of farm produce that History has seen. He showed how grain crops were displaced by potatoes and other root crops. After quoting some upto date statistics regarding the progress of the co-operative movement in Denmark, he described the conveniences and upto date scientific appliances and facilities for transport that he noticed even in small villages or rural areas of about 3,000 people. The lecturer then showed how every Danish farmer was a member of some six or seven different co-operative organisations and how practically every one connected with agriculture was served by the movement. He also showed a large number of photos and pictures of agricultural life of that Country.

The lecture was illustrated with full upto date statistics and concluded with an appeal to the students to study the progress of agriculture in Denmark based upon scientific and co-operative methods.

Mr. Patil thanked the lecturer for his trouble and valuable information. He said it was not an expensive matter to go to Denmark and receive instruction there. A graduate could do so for about Rs. 2,500 and a non-graduate for about Rs. 1,600.

Professor Knight, Principal of the College asked Mr. Devadhar to deliver another lecture in the same place pointing out in full detail the stages of our development on the lines of Denmark. With a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the President the meeting concluded.

A Dream Come True

A MOTHER holds her new-born baby in her arms and she knows that she at last possesses the treasure she has dreamed of all her life. Her dearest wish comes true.

With the sweet, wee head in the crick of her elbow, the little face turned up to her own, she tucks the darling close against her heart and she breathes a prayer that she may never fail in this most sacred trust; that she may be strong enough in mind as well as body to approach as near as possible to her life-long ideal of what a perfect mother should be.

• • • • • •

She realises, for instance, that if she possibly can, she must nurse her child herself, for she *feels* that with the natural nourishment there passes into that little body an indefinable something that nothing else can give.

• • • • • •

But if for any reason her Baby has to be "bottle-fed," then she will not fret. She will be sensible over it: she will simply see to it that Baby has the next best thing.

• • • • • •

And the next best thing to mother's milk is Glaxo, because Glaxo is pure fresh milk dried and which only needs the addition of boiling water to remake it into pure germ-free milk for your Baby.

Give Your Baby

Glaxo

THE FOOD THAT
Builds Bonnie Babies

LOCAL OFFICE.
10, APPOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

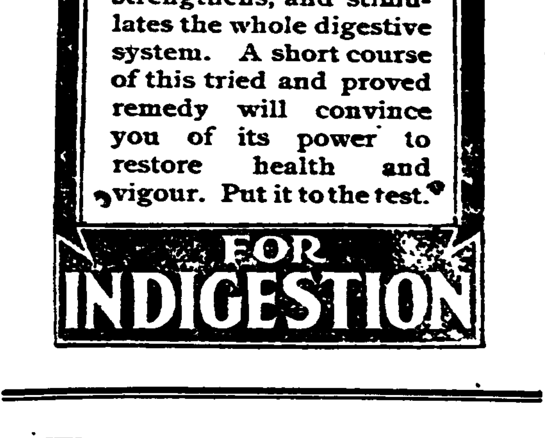
MOTHER
SEIGEL'S
SYRUP

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a reliable remedy for the prevention and removal of digestive troubles caused through weak or overworked digestive organs. If your stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—need help,

is unrivalled

Mother Seigel's Syrup is the tonic you should take. It tones, strengthens, and stimulates the whole digestive system. A short course of this tried and proved remedy will convince you of its power to restore health and vigour. Put it to the test.

FOR
INDIGESTION



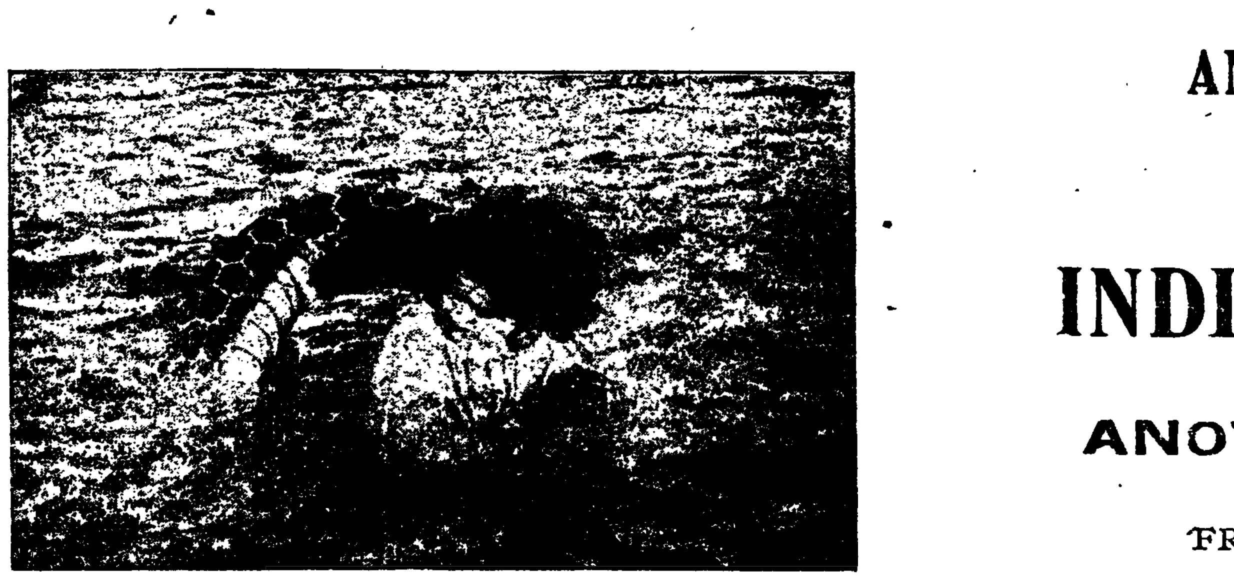
THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDNAGAR.—Ganpat Tukaram.
AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Purushram Shridhan Apte.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Taj Mahal Hotel
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book Stalls at:—
  Great Western Hotel.
  Hotel Majestic.
  Esplanade Hotel
  Victoria Terminus Station.
  Byculla Station.
  Colaba Station.
  Church Gate Station.
  Grant Road Station.
  Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijuddin Gulam Hoosein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thackersingh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD (DN.).—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto and Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—B. K. Mithesagarkar.
POONA.—Shaikh Abdulla Mahomed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
QUETTA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—M. B. Deshpande.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memody, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.). Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.



ANOTHER PHENOMENAL TRIUMPH
OF THE ART OF
INDIAN CINEMATOGRAPHY
ANOTHER PRODUCTION
FROM THE RICH LORE OF
INDIAN MYTHOLOGY
so dear to every
pious Hindu
Heart

WILL BE RELEASED
VERY SHORTLY
"AHALYODHAR"
"VALMIKI."

EXHIBITED FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE WEEKS SIMULTANEOUSLY IN TWO OF BOMBAY'S BEST CINEMA THEATRES TO PACKED HOUSES

KALIA-MARDAN OR THE CHILDHOOD OF SHRI KRISHNA.

in Six Magnificent Reels
Directed & Produced by
MR. D. G. PHALKE

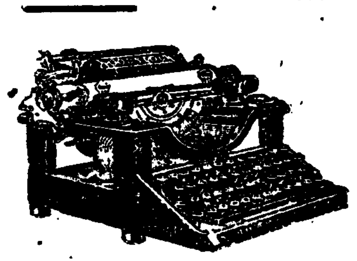
Dealing with the adventures of the Lord
SHREE KRISHNA
in HIS CHILDHOOD
for the good of the
People.

SHOWN FOR TWO SUCCESSIVE WEEKS IN KARACHI AND MADRAS.

FORMER SUCCESSES
KRISHNA JANMA
LUNKA DAHANA
SAVITRI MOHINI
HARISHCHANDRA

For Bookings communicate with:—
THE HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM COMPANY
Managing Partner: MAYASHANKER M. BHATT,
c/o Messrs. Mayashanker, Thacker & Co., Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

OVER
1000
WOODSTOCKS
The Typewriter Supreme
are in use to-day
all over India—
and have all given
Perfect Satisfaction.



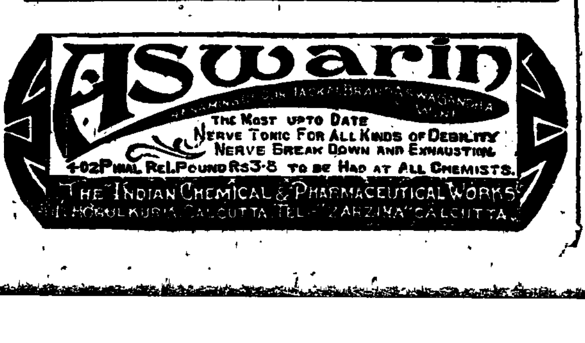
Free Demonstration on the WOODSTOCK arranged at your office in order to convince you of its Suberiority.
Sole Agents:—
Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,
251, Hornby Road,
BOMAAY.
C. S. 105.

C. BHOGILAL & CO.
MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.
MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of:— White and Block Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. Address: "FASHION" Bombay.

" KALPATARU "
ANTI-INFLUENZA
TABLETS
are always effective.
A new Shastric recipe for the Prevention
and Cure of
INFLUENZA
Prepared from a prescription of
MOHAMOHAPADHAYA KAVIRAJ
Gananath Sen, M.A., L.M.S.
Largely in use all over India.
Price per phial (20 Tablets) Re. 1.
A LETTER
Mr. P. N. Ghosh, Kadarma, Hazaribagh, writes:—"I am astonished to see the benefit derived by......your **Anti-Influenza** tablets"
Hundred such cuttings daily.
KALPATARU AYURVEDIC
WORKS & STORES,
373/5, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"KALPATARU."

Established 1880 Over 38 Years.
WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
No More Risk of Operation.
Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2/8 per Phial of 1 oz. 1 lb. Rs. 30.
European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.
Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Harnia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.
Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind), says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.
G. BROTHERS (C)
85, Bechoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.


Aswarin
The Most upto Date
Nerve Tonic For All Kinds of Debility
Nerve Break Down and Exhaustion
1-02 Phial Re1. Pound Rs3-8 to be had at all Chemists.
The Indian Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works
Calcutta

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

◆

LECTURERS APPOINTED.

The Assistant Secretary of the Osmania University writes:—

In view of the opening of the Osmania University College, at Hyderabad (Deccan), in August, 1919, the following gentlemen have been selected to lecture in the subjects noted against each soon as classes in those subjects have been formed.

1. Mr. Kazi Mohamed Hussain, B.A. (Cantab), M.A. (Punjab), Bar-at-law, Professor of Mathematics.
2. Mr. N. G. Velinkar, M.A., LL.B., Professor of English.
3. Mr. Amrit Lal Sil, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
4. Mr. Chowdhri Barket Ali, B.Sc., Assistant Prof. of Chemistry.
5. Mr. Wahidur Rahman, B.Sc., Asst. Prof. of Physics.
6. Mr. J[illegible]nilur Rahman, M.A., Asst. Prof. of Islamic History.
7. Mr. Harun Khan Sherwani, B.A., (Oxon) Honours in History, Bar-at-law, Asst. Prof. of European, Greek, Roman and English History.
8. Mr. Mohamed Elias Burney, M.A., L.L.B., Asst. Prof. of Economics.
9. Mr. Khalifa Abdul Hakim, M.A., Asst. Prof. of Logic and Philosophy
10. Maulvi Syed Ashraf Shamsi. Asst. Prof. of Persian.
11. Maulvi Abdul Hameed, Asst. Prof. of Persian.
12 Maulvi Waheeduddin Salim, Asst. Prof. of Urdu.
13. Mr. Gulbahar Sing, M.A., Asst. Prof. of Sanskrit.
14. Mr. C. N. Joshi, M.A., Asst. Prof. of Marathi.
15. Mr. Sri Kantaya, B.A., Asst. Prof. of Canarese.
16. Mr. R. Subba Rao, Asst. Prof. of Telugu.
17. Maulvi Abdul Wasey. Asst. Prof. of Theology.

(Compulsory for Art Students.)

COASTING STEAMERS SCANDAL.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Konkan going public will feel deeply indebted to you and the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye for having taken up the coasting steamers scandal. I am required to go to Konkan at least twice a year and have got a very good idea of the ordeal that one has to pass through. In fact, as soon as I land at my port I feel as if I have taken a fresh lease of life. All complaints have been falling on deaf years and the condition of the passengers is growing from bad to worse. What you write in the matter is true to a syllable and I am only sorry to see that you have minimized the grievances. Overcrowding is not the only evil. The greatest is still behind. Sometimes steamers take it into their heads not to land at certain ports. There is no previous notice to that effect; even tickets are issued and poor passengers have to wait for days together in this state of suspense. I myself had this bitter experience some years back at Vizayadurga. My family was with me and every day our programme was to go up to the place in the sea where the incoming steamer generally picks up passengers, to be there in the waters for some hours and then to return to the *katha* on learning that the expected steamer has sailed past our port. You can only imagine the state of thousands of people hanging about like this not for a day or two but in some cases even for a week. Can not the Agents of the B. I. S. N. Co., run specials in such cases? To beat down competition they can very well afford to run specials on days on which a rival co.'s steamer leaves Bombay harbour and that too at *reduced* fares—most unfair—and it cannot spare specials when they are really necessary to serve the very purpose for which they are meant! A very keen sense of duty indeed!! Besides the agents at the different ports are not in the habit of refunding fares after once the tickets are issued so a detained passenger, cannot take advantage of a rival steamer sailing earlier from the port. A very generous attitude indeed!! Is it not high time for Government to interfere and to save the poor passengers from this reckless treatment?—Yours, etc.

N. V. J.

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO UNIVERSITY.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been overwhelmed with letters from B. A. and Intermediate students who know me to be an advocate of "examination by compartments," since you were kind enough to reprint my letter to the Registrar, University of Bombay dated 1st October, 1916, in the course of which I appealed to the Syndicate to follow the lead given by the sister universities of Madras and the Punjab in the matter. I understand that the question is engaging the earnest attention of our go-ahead University authorities who would not, I daresay, allow themselves to be manoeuvred into a false position by the bogey of the "lowering" of the standard. Meanwhile, I shall feel much obliged by your kindly inserting the enclosed letter from a student of mine resident in Bombay, which is typical of numerous letters which have reached me of late.—Yours etc.

Bahauddin, College, Junagad, July, 9.

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Bahauddin College,
Junagad.

TO PROF. OZA,

Sir,—Before writing to you anything, I beg to inform you that I was a student in your college in the B. A. Class in the last term. Unfortunately I fail—in my voluntary subjected History and Economics.

You might have come to know that those students of the B. A. Class, who have failed in the last B. A. Examination, will be re-examined in the 1st week of October, 1919; and the result of the same Examination will be out in the beginning of the month of November, 1919, so that there is a very short period for the examiners to examine the papers. Then is it not a good suggestion that the students should be again examined only in that subject in which they have failed? In this way the trouble of the Examiners and Examinees alike would be saved. Furthermore there is no reason in the nature of things, why a student should be re-examined in that subject in which he has passed before three months only.

Will you kindly suggest this matter to any one in the Syndicate, and will you request him for the sake of the students to press this matter at the next meeting of the Sydicate?

SAFETY RAZOR.
SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with three "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5 (five) only (Postage extra) direct from the importers.
THE INTERNATIONAL STORES,
225, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

" SCANDINAVIA "
M. C. M.
COTTON BELTING
The "PIONEER" of Solid Woven Cotton Belts of British Manufacture.
Stronger and cheaper than Leather.
Largely used by Cotton Mills and Industries all over India.
Special reduced rates offered to Mills and Mill Store Suppliers.
BOMBAY TRADING CO
PYDOWNIE BOMBAY

"SHRI HARI"
GOLDOL
Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves, Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10
PER DAY.
RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION
Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiases, Varicocele, Harnia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diabetes, Consumption, Female skin and eyes diseases. Hours 7 to 9 a.m., and p.m. Advice Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.
K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.B.E.H. (London).
No. 3, 3rd Bhoivada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

Are you Married?
It is your duty to your dear wife and children to carry enough Insurance to provide for them in the event of your death.
Are you Single?
You will probably marry soon some day and have a family and in case you need a suitable provision for your retiring years
— Therefore —
Assure NOW, when health is good and premiums are low.
For particulars and prospects, please write to-day to:—
The East & West Insurance Co., Ltd.,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Sole Agents:—
THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION.
Secretaries:—
DALAL & Co.
N.B.—WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL REMUNERATION.
[illegible]

WORLD RENOWNED
Gandiv
Anti-Rheumatism
Balm
Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.
Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.
Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHEIKH MEMON STREET.
Branch: Sitaram Bldgs.
Crawford Market, [illegible]

IF YOU NEED,

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sal & Hire

AT MODERATE RATES.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla St,

Tele } graph—CAMPKITS
phone—2148.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

Mammoth stock of
Glassware, Platedware, Enamalware, Crockery, Cutlery. etc., etc.

ALLADIN DHANJI

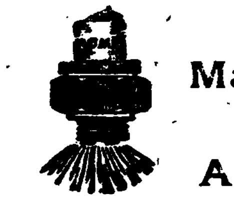
SHOP
No. 33
Sheik Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

SHOWROOM
6/7 Lohar Chawl
Crawford Market,
BOMBAY,

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street BOMBAY.

A kind visit
will convince you what we can do for you.

THE ARYAN ELECTRO-PLATING WORKS
40-42 Picket Road,
Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY.



THE ACME MFG. Co.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; Etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do Credit to us and give SATISFACTION to the USERS.

Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,
Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road,
BOMBAY.

We make a Speciality of
Dyeing & Cleaning
Ladies fine Garments and Gents Suits.
FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co.
19-40. Medows Street
FORT. BOMBAY.

"ELECTRIC" POLISHING CLOTH.

Polishes metal ware easily, economically and as if by magic. It saves time, does no injury to hands, would not dry, would not scratch and contains no acid, hence the polish is lasting.

You rub the CLOTH on metals, plates jewellery, cycles and a lasting lustre is the result. Price small size As. 4 and 6; medium size As. 8 and 10; large size As. 12 and 14, for (light work) non-oily and (heavy work) oily respectively. Agents wanted on liberal terms.

J. J. SHAH & BROS. (B.)
Khetwadi Main Road. Bombay No. 4.

Can also be had from SWADESHI STORES, Bombay and Poona. D. C. UMRIGAR & Co. and BHICA CULLIANJI & Co. near Crawford Market. INDIAN STORES Kandewadi and other general merchants.

NEW SHOP
SETHNA BROS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OF
14 years' Practical experience
with
Messrs D. M. Dastour & Co.

Eye-sight Tested free
and
Lenses and Frames of all kinds
Supplied at very moderate rates
Repairs a speciality.

SETHNA BROS.
opposite West-End Cinema,
New Charni Road,
BOMBAY.

M. PONDA & Co.

Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

Godowns at:—
Ghorupdev and Lohar Street.

Offices:—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"SYLVAN."

PURE ATTARS No. 1.

Rose, Jasmine, Tuberose, Violet, Khas, Hena, Bokul etc.. etc. Most Fascinating Fragrance, Wonderfully Lasting. Supplied to Indian Chiefs, Rajas and Maharajas. Price per Tola Rs. 5. Stock limited, apply sharp.

S. PAUL & Co, Attar Merchants,
4, Hospital St., Dharamtola, Calcutta,

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT

WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS
or whether you are liable to the DUTY

DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON SECONDHAND INFORMATION, BUT CONSULT IMMEDIATELY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,

30 Hanuman Building, Homji Street,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX.

Telephone No. 2560.

THE PROMISED INQUIRY.

The promised inquiry into the Punjab troubles is long in coming and the obstinate refusal of the Government of India to suspend the death sentences pending inquiry make the peoples restive and restless. The date for the commencement of the inquiry may be announced later but public should know immediately the scope and the personnel of the Committee. The public want to feel sure that the forthcoming inquiry will include the power to revise the sentences passed. We have never been able to agree with the view sometimes expressed that Martial Law is never a necessity nor that the sentences pronounced by a Martial Law Tribunal are necessarily bad or severe. We can conceive a state of lawlessness for the putting down of which a Government must have the authority to resort to Martial Law. But the term 'Martial Law' is a misnomer. It connotes a method of Government which supersedes all law, and substitutes for the latter the will of the governing authority. Naturally therefore any act under Martial Law would be looked upon with a great deal of suspicion and distrust by the public. A Government proclaiming Martial Law would be bound not only to prove that certain events necessitated the introduction of Martial Law but that the acts done under it were all done in order to meet the situation that was then existent. An esteemed correspondent who signs himself. 'A Voice from the Punjab' in his well—reasoned and dispassionate letter makes two statements which establish a complete *prima facie* case for enquiry. According to the popular version several hundred lives were lost without any just cause at Amritsar on the 13th April and at Gujranwalla bombs were dropped from an aeroplane not as Mr. Montagu states because the lives of women and children were in danger but (according to the popular belief) they were dropped on such people without anybody having done anything to justify it. Many of our publicists have argued that the dropping of bombs from these hideous machines on an unarmed population is never justified. But we imagine that those machines having come to stay and having been accepted as lawful methods of distinction they will be used whenever the governments are alarmed. The question nevertheless remains whether circumstances in Gujranwalla warranted the throwing of aerial bombs. Our correspondent in his carefully prepared statement has given the popular version supported by extracts from the "Civil and Military Gazette." We commend it to the attention of the authorities, not to convince them of the necessity of appointing a Committee of Inquiry, because that has been already admitted, but to show that there should be no delay in the appointment of such a committee as also to show that the members of the Committee should be strong and utterly impartial men. The importance of the issues involved makes delay dangerous and strength and impartiality in the inquiring tribunal a necessity.—"Young India."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

(From "Young India.")

The call from South Africa has been readily accepted and every journal that, to our knowledge, has considered the Transvaal Land and Trading Rights Bill, has denounced it in no measured terms. The *Indian Social Reformer* characterises the Bill as an iniquitous measure and hopes that the Government of India and the British Government will not sit with folded hands while it is being enacted in South Africa. While we note this with satisfaction we feel it our duty to clear, as far as we can, certain points which if allowed to pass, may give rise to many misapprehensions. In the second of the two notes on the subject, the *Indian Social Reformer* refers to the debates in the Union House of Assembly and says, "It is clear from them that the contention of those—Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was most emphatic on the point—who held that the compromise agreeing to restrictions on fresh emigration gave away the whole case on the point—was not academic.". In this statement cautiously made though it is, there is a confusion of issue and want of knowledge of facts, or the former based on the latter. The contention was put forth on the late Mr. Gokhale's return from South Africa. The case before India to-day is one of trading and land-owning rights of Indians already settled in the Transvaal. How restriction of immigration could give away this case of trade and property rights, it is not easy to understand. Indeed for the sake of argument, it may be said that unrestricted immigration would have rendered the position of our countrymen more difficult than it already is. The question of immigration is totally different from that of the vested rights of settlers. A country may have the right to choose its immigrants but has no moral right to discriminate between classes of settlers and prefer one class against another as the Transvaal Bill seeks to do. Moreover, the settlement of 1914 covered points that arose out of the passive resistance struggle which did not touch all the disabilities of the Indians of South Africa or the Transvaal. It was directed against the Asiatic Registration Act and in its course it came to include the tax on ex-indentured Indians of Natal and the status of women married according to the rites prescribed by Hindu and Mahomedan religions. Letters exchanged between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi reproduced in our issue make this point abundently clear. We, however, give below the apposite extract from Mr. Gandhi's letter to General Smuts.

"The passing of the *Indians Relief Bill* and this correspondence finally closes the passive resistance struggle which commenced in the September of 1906 and which to the Indian community cost much physical suffering and pecuniary loss and to the Government much anxious thought and consideration.

As the Minister is aware, some of my countrymen have wished me to go further. They are dissatisfied that the trade licences laws of the different Provinces, the Transvaal Gold Law, the Transvaal Townships Act, the Transvaal Law 3 of 1885, have not been altered so as to give them full rights of residence, trade and ownership of land. Some of them are dissatisfied that full interprovincial migration is not permitted, and some are dissatisfied that on the marriage question the Relief Bill goes no further than it does. They have asked me that all the above matters might be included in the passive resistance struggle. I have been unable to comply with their wishes. Whilst therefore they have not been included in the programme of passive resistance, it will not be denied that some day or other these matters will require further and sympathetic consideration by the Government. Complete satisfaction cannot be expected until full civic rights have been conceded to the resident Indian population."

On the question of immigration itself it may be recalled that the settlement did not restrict immigration; it abolished the racial legal differentiation that was already enacted by the union Immigration Law—it did not disturb administration inequality. Whether it was wise *per se* to assent to administrative inequality and whether if it was not wise, it was possible to insist on an unrestricted influx may be a debatable question. But it has no bearing on the present bill which needs to be resisted to the utmost of our power. Indeed the administrative restriction of Indian immigration affords an over-whelming force to our demand for protection at least of the existing land-owning and trading rights.

Our opposition to the Bill, we may note in passing, is in no way affected by the news given by the "Times of India" that the Senate has rejected the drastic amendment carried by the Lower House in the teeth of the Union Government opposition. It is undoubtedly welcome news. But as we have made it, we hope, abundantly clear in these columns, the original Bill itself is too bad to be acceptable in that it takes away vested rights and worsens the position of Indian settlers as it existed at the time of the settlement.

NEED FOR ACCURACY OF SPEECH.

"Young India" writes:—An esteemed friend occupying a position of authority in Bombay pointed out the other day to the writer that whilst he admitted that Swadeshi speakers were carrying on their propaganda with sufficient moderation and restraint, there was now and then noticed, exaggerated language or misstatement of facts. He instanced the habit of speakers saying that the East India Company's agents cut off the thumbs of weavers to prevent them from weaving. So far as the writer has been able to search, he has failed to find any corroboration for the statement. Probably the original statement has suffered distortion in its passage from mouth to mouth. A true story loses in value when it is embellished and the embellisher when discovered becomes discredited as a reckless speaker. We know that in the instance before us the fault is nobody's in particular. Every speaker has used the statement bona fide believing it to be true. But it nonetheless impairs the value of such inaccurate speech. The moral is obvious. Every Swadeshi speaker and for that matter every speaker who lives or speaks for a cause must test by reference to the original, the truth of the facts he seeks to elucidate or use in support of his argument and, what is of equal importance, chairmen at such meetings should always correct speakers on the spot when they are conciously or unconsciously betrayed into inaccuracy. If a chairman is in doubt, he should ask the particular speaker to quote his authority.

And now a word as to the original statement from which we believe the inaccuracy to have arisen. It occurs at the end of a passage quoted in Dutt's Economic History of India (vol. 1 page 26). The passage has been taken by the illustrious author from the writings of Mr. William Bolts "an English merchant who saw things with his own eyes." The concluding lines are "The winders of raw silk, called Nagodas, have been treated also with such injustice, that instances have been known of cutting off their thumbs to prevent their being forced to wind silk." Really the true statement is far more telling than the revised version to which we have referred. For the implication involved in the terrible statement is that the cutting off by the Company's agents of the winders' thumbs would be so small an affair compared to the other injustices described by Mr. Bolts that in order to avoid the latter the winders voluntarily cut off their own thumbs!

But we would urge the Swadeshi speakers to avoid as far as possible any reference to the past wrongs and to concentrate their attention on the supreme question how to save the future. Swadeshi has been conceived in a religious spirit and as a religious duty for all time. Whatever has happened in the past, we can only undo the mischief by doing the right thing now. Every hour allowed to pass by idly, retards the movement to that extent. Everyone who takes a Swadeshi Vow, every one who strives to produce more cloth in India brings nearer her economic salvation and performs the neighbourly duty of serving his countrymen who are to-day in want of clothing or want of industry on their own fields. It is only by keeping the Swadeshi propaganda on the highest platform that we shall be able to secure the co-operation of all—Indians and Englishmen—in this vast and absolutely national undertaking.

For Free
Illustrated
BOOKLET
Apply to
ANNAPURNA
COOKER CO.
Near Cinema,
Girgaum,
BOMBAY.

JAL DINSHAW & CO
ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS:
NATIONAL METAL WORKS
LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief. Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY No. 2.

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

		Rs.	a.
(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London, 17 vols.	12	0
(2)	Mysteries of London, 13 vols.	7	0
(3)	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols.	6	0
(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	9	8
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	8	0
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1	4
(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	8	0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1	8
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2	4
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols.	1	0
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	2	0
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2	4
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one volume, complete	0	10
(14)	Keneeth in 4 vols.	6	0
(15)	Master Timothy's Book Case in 8 vols.	1	12

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT,
MADRAS.

KUNTAL KAUMUDI OIL.
ENSURES
PLEASURE in BUYING,
SATISFACTION in USING
AS
It is "very soothing," says Pandit Prithinath. "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to Lokmanya Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia; and last, but not the least, says the "Poet-Laureate" of Asia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—

"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA.

Price per large Bottle, 14 Ans. only.

To be obtainable from Messrs.

Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.
Times Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

KAVIRAJ R. C. SEN, L.M.S.,
216, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA.

ALL SORTS OF
LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES
CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES
[illegible] prices
beyond competition
Trial Solicited. Catalogues Free.
CHOONILAL [illegible]
[illegible], Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY No. 3.

KRISHNALAL RAMAKUNT SHARMA.
LEADING SANSKRIT ASTROLOGER
PALMIST AND CLAIREVOYANT.

26, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay,
Market.

When in difficulty, worry, or trouble, consult us and save yourself lifetime sorrow and misery. Be guided by your astral friends and your horoscope.

If you are losing money in business, shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forcast you the daily truthful fall and rise all over India, by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your losses.

Grand Show of Fashionable and up-to-date-made JEWELLERY
SUITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.
Early Visit to our Show Room solicited.
J. LEMONJIAN & Co.,
EUROPEAN JEWELLERS.
47 & 49, Medows Street. Fort, BOMBAY.

CHEAPEST HOUSE!!
CHEAPEST HOUSE!!

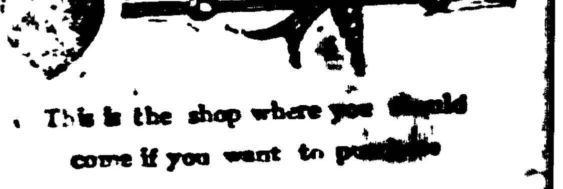
Large sttock of champion plugs Tungsten Electric bulbs and Ford Gaskets, Motor Tyres and Tubes at moderate rates. Special terms to dealers.

Available from:—

Malaviya Bros. & Co.,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

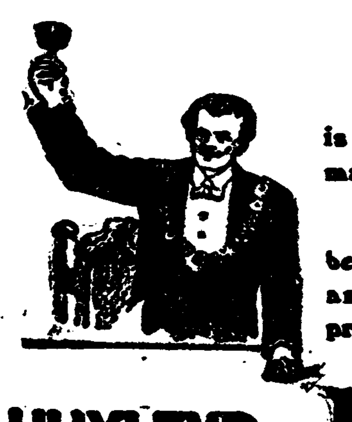
ASK FOR KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE
A Specific Remedy for Malarial Fevers
Sold of all Chemists or from
KARNIK BROS., BOMBAY 4.

Pay no more than the Right Price.
We stock only the BEST
Perfumery,
Provisions,
Patent Medicines,
also
Oilman Stores &
Smoker's Requisites.
Sold at the lowest Market Rates, in the Fort.
Moffusil Orders Promptly Executed.
EDWARD RESTAURANT
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort,
C.B. 900 BOMBAY.



REMOVED TO NEW HANUMAN GULLY NAKA.
DEVJI MA
JEWELLE
Telephone No. 4497.
New Mahajanwadi, Kalba
BOMBAY.

This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase
Gold Ornaments
Fancy Silverware
Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.
OF THE LATEST STYLE.



SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NERVIGOR

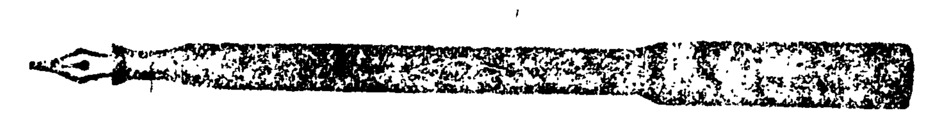
of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 80 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon London.

Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains. If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion that the

Diamond Point Fountain Pen



is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.

In the last few months more than Ten Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.

It is of American manufacture.

Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib.

Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards.

"Disappearing Safety" Pen a specialty.

Can be had at all respectable Stationers.

Special Terms to Trade.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:

T. H. KHANNA, 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie, BOMBAY 3.

FORD CAR OWNERS

Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from

R. T. MEHTA & Co.,

Near West End Cinema,
CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY. No. 4.

FOR SALE

Rs. 2/15 per packet of dozen Blades of the World famous

GILLETTE Razors

Can be had from—

A. GULAMHUSEIN & Co.

General Crockery, Glass, Cutlery & Enamelware Merchants.
No. 9, Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl, Market BOMBAY.

DO YOU KNOW?

From where to get at economical prices, the good garments, Uniforms and Old Waterproof Coats, for Chauffeurs, Coachmen, Grooms, Hamals, Malees and Domestic servants?

YES. Go to

K. C. MARROTT.

189-91, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WE CAN SUPPLY FROM STOCK

Manilla and Wire ropes, Copper and Brass Pipes, Rivets, Boltnuts, Hydraulic tubes Lion, Boldams, Greased, Loco packings, Hammers, Nails, Stocks, Taps, Dies, Paints, Oils, Varnishes etc.

Telephones: 733 & 994.

Telegrams: SHIPSTORES.

ESSABHOY ABDULHUSEIN & Coy.

SHIPCHANDLERS AND CONTRACTORS.
68/17a. NAGDEVI STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

Both monsoon currents are active and rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, west of the Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula; local in Burma, the Pnited Provinces, Bombay Deccan; Hyderabad and East Madras Coast. A few falls occurred in East Punjab, East Rajputana, east of the Central Provinces, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

The Chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches, Akyab three, Cherrapuji five, Dibrugarh two, Tezpur, Gauhati, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling one and half, Jessore, Dinajpur, Purnea and Benares two, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly and Dehra Dun a half, Mussooree one and half, Chakrata one, Ambala a quarter, Simla two, Kotah a half, Indore four, Nowgong one and half, Hoshangabad five, Saugor one and half, Pachmarhi two Mercara one and half, Mangalore and Cochin three, Calicut five, Madras one and half, Kurnool a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in North east India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 10th July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 666	Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8	"
Dew Point	77.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.838	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1	"
Minimum do.	78.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.S.W.SW,SSW.	
Movement of Wind	158	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.43	Inch.
Total fall during month	10.09	"
Do. do. year	33.55	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th.	0.14	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER.								LOW WATER.					
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July		h	m	ft	in	July		h.	m	ft	in.
Fri.	11	m	10	46	26	10	11	m	3	33	17	1
			10	10a	25	2			4	32a	20	1
Sat.	12	m	11	20	27	7	12	m	4	14	16	6
			10	53a	25	8			5	18a	19	5
Sun.	13	m	11	53	28	3	13	m	4	54	16	0
			11	34a	26	3			5	51a	18	10
Mon.	14						14	m	5	33	15	9
			0	25a	28	7			6	27a	18	4
Tues.	15	m	0	14	26	8	15	m	6	11	15	8
			0	56a	28	10			7	1a	17	11
Wed.	16	m	0	54	26	10	16	m	6	43	15	11
			1	27a	28	9			7	34a	17	7
Thur.	17	m	1	36	26	10	17	m	7	24	16	5
			2	0a	25	5			8	10a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 11 (Friday)	Sunrise	6h. 8m;	Sunset	7h. 20m
" 12 (Saturday)	"	6h. 8m	"	7h. 20m
" 13 (Sunday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 14 (Monday)	"	6h. 9m.	"	7h. 20m
" 15 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 9m.	"	7h. 19m
" 16 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 9m	"	7h. 19m
" 17 (Thursday)	"	6h. 10m.	"	7h. 19m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47-2m.	a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32-2m.	a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	33-0m	p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51-4m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th July 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the south-west Punjab. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north. Temperature continues considerably above normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is moderately below the average in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been nearly general rain in Rajputana; Bikaner reports 0.13in. Jodhpur 0.15in. Ajmer 1.00in. Jaipur 1.14in. and Kotah 0.68in. Skies remain clear in upper Sind and are moderately or heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is locally above normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner, but is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Central India West; Surat has had 0.15in. Ahmedabad 0.10in. Deesa and Neemuch 0.28in. each and Indore 0.35in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at Bhuj and Rajkot. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect in the north of Gujarat and of Central India West; night temperature is below the average in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Hosangabad reports 0.34in. of rain and Akola 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal in the north-west, where temperature continues below normal, the deficiency being considerable during the day.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.13in. Ratnagiri 0.95in. Mormugao 0.60in. and Karwar 0.35in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.21in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.19in. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded except at Belgaum where it is overcast. Day temperature is slightly above normal at several stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, Central India West and Rajputana, and local in the west of the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the Madras coast. The falls have been fairly heavy in north Malabar and in north-east Rajputana. Temperature continues high in the north Punjab.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in the Central and the United Provinces and the Punjab; a decrease may occur in Rajputana and the south-east of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th July 1919.

Both the monsoon currents are active and rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces and the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Burma, the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, east Hyderabad and on the Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab, east Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Kyaukpyu two inches; Akyab three; Cherapunji five; Dibrugarh two; Tezpur, Gauhati, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Darjiling one and a half; Jessore, Dinajpur, Purnea, Benares two; Lucknow, Bareilly, Dehra Dun a half; Mussooree one anda half; Chakrata one; Simla two; Nowgong one and a half; Pachmarhi two; Mercara one and a half; Kurnool a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on FRIDAY the 11th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade.		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 hrs.	Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire					—	—
Do. (10th)	88.2	81 5	70	—	0	0
Jask	98.6	85.8	82	—	0	—0.08
Muskat	102.1	89.4	69	—	0	—0.14
Do. (10th)	97.2	88.9	78	—	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.4	88 1	60	—	0	—1.89
Rawalpindi	109.5	90.3	49	—	0.38	—3.77
Lahore	109.1	90 3	61	—	0	—3.62
Hissar	105.7	88.3	54	—	0.12	—2.97
Ambala	68.4	77.9	93	0.20	2.98	—3.83
Delhi	93.0	84.6	84	..	0 24	—5.97
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.2	78.1	89	—	2.53	—3.22
Mainpuri	84.3	74.5	94	0.03	4.84	—0.43
Jhansi	92.4	77.0	80	—	5.74	—3.28
Cawnpore	80.8	75.9	98	—	6.46	+1.01
Allahabad	82.6	77.6	86	..	5.70	—2.83
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	110.3	83.8	65	—	0	—0.45
Karachi	87.2	81.9	81	—	0.01	—1.53
Ajmer	96.2	80.9	67	1.00	1.56	—2.93
Jaipur	98.9	88.5	54	1.14	2.71	—2.28
Kotah	95 6	88.8	58	0.08	4.57	—1.57
Mount Abu	77.0	66.6	95	0.06	3.96	—0.25
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.4	81.3	76	—	0.49	—3.20
Dwarka	86.3	82.2	78	—	0.95	—4.03
Veraval	84.3	80.8	85	—	[illegible]	—3.87
Rajkot	95.4	81.2	67	—	2.40	—5.58
Bhavnagar Para	97.4	80.8	66	—	2.65	—4.45
Surat	88.4	81.1	79	0.15	14.49	+0.08
Ahmedabad	97.2	79.8	75	0.10	3.67	—4.75
Deesa	[illegible]	80.3	77	0.28	4.93	+0.09
Neemuch	89.7	77.6	72	0.28	[illegible]	—2.96
Indore	85.5	73.6	78	0.35	[illegible]	+9.58
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.9	75.9	89	0.09	13.40	—0.18
Saugor	82.6	75.0	86	0.05	9.07	—2.12
Hoshangabad	84.5	74.8	89	0.34	20.72	+10.45
Khandwa	84.5	74.7	79	0.05	9.60	+1.56
Akola	86.2	76.2	79	0.18	11 39	+3.75
Amraoti	84.0	74.9	83	—	9.65	+0.17
Nagpur	88.4	76.5	76	0.07	[illegible]	+2.73
Chanda	88.3	76.6	76	0.05	16.67	+4.23
Raipur	81.3	75.9	88	—	20.76	+18.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	78.4	88	0.13	33 57	+4 32
Ratnagiri	84.1	77.3	85	0.95	42 29	—0.21
Marmugao	85.2	..	88	0.60	36.35	—6 57
Karwar	84.9	79.2	85	0.35	36.78	—16.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	73.8	79	..	6.59	+0.98
Ahmednagar	84.2	70.9	66	0.04	7.82	+1.01
Poona	79.8	70.8	89	0.04	5.30	—1.96
Sholapur	91.8	72.8	78	..	11.18	+4.57
Bijapur	87.6	71.5	75	..	4.62	+0.56
Belgaum	73.7	68.0	95	0.21	14.07	+0 50
Aurangabad	86.6	72.0	81	..	4.77	—2.33
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.9	75.4	69	0 19	9.05	+0.32
Hyderabad	90.3	74.0	69	..	11.70	+5.14
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.4	74.2	89	2.97	36.76	—15.45
Calicut	81.8	75.7	95	2.28	39.06	—6.95
Cochin	84.7	75.7	83	0.17	30 30	—7.77
Colombo	86.4	78.5	85	0.18	4.01	—5.76
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.0	74.2	98	..	4.68	—1.87
Bellary	91.8	72.7	65	..	1.78	—0.76
Cuddapah	97.1	78.8	75	0.23	4.50	—0.06
Madras	97.2	75.4	90	0.47	6.29	+3.14
Bangalore	82.1	65.9	85	0.18	4.52	—0.08
Coimbatore	84.6	70.6	71	0.04	1.51	—0.71
Trichinopoly	92.9	78.1	63	—	1.12	—0.77
Negapatam	95.9	78.5	77	..	3.28	+1.31

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th July, 1919, was 29.898 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

PREPARES candidates for L. C. C. and Auditors' Exams.: under efficient coach by Principals A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., and M. I. PATEL, B. Com. classes held morning and evening. Enrolment daily. Kanta Building. Kalbadevi Rd.

MACHINE MADE BRILLIANT INK TABLETS.

OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX

HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets); Commercial Blue-black, Re. 1-6 per gross; Bright blue-black annas 15 per gross. Red Ink Tablets Re. 1-6 per gross. Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

Sole Agents for Bombay Town—
VARDHMAN & SONS,
Pydhoni, Bombay.

LOOK HERE!

The fact is patent that

BARRY'S INK TABLETS

are the best that have stood the test of a Century's Competition.

Blue-Black, Violet & Green Re. 1-6, Red Rs. 2 & Copying Rs. 2-8 per gros

SOLE AGENTS:—

M. R. BARRY & SON,
5A., Kanai Seal Street CALCUTTA

A High-Class Guaranteed

LEVER WATCH FREE.

The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

C	J	K	A
B	T	R	E
T	K	B	A
S	O	R	E

London General Supply Assoc'n, [illegible] London, E.C.

Dept. L.

"*And these same flowers that smile to-day, To-morrow will be dying.*"

Yet in Goodwin's Toilet Soap you can ever enjoy their fragrance—blended, moreover, with a lather so creamy and suave, so cleansing and refreshing, that a double fascination and charm is given to its exquisite perfume.

In Goodwin's, indeed, you have the opportunity of revelling *at will* in true toilet refinement and the scent of choice flowers.

Goodwin's Toilet Soap

Soap Manufacturers:—
G. W. GOODWIN & SON,
OF MANCHESTER.

Sole Agents:—
THE HARDWARE AND SUNDRIES IMPORTING AGENCY,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

NICE HANDS!

THE hands, even more so than the complexion, convey that atmosphere of refinement without which beauty is incomplete.

To ensure soft, white hands, use Ven-Yusa Cream regularly. Ven-Yusa wards off the evil effects of cold weather and rough work, and soothes and renovates the skin in a remarkable way.

Ven-Yusa is safer than soap and better than ordinary toilet creams because of its unique oxygen property. The daily use of Ven-Yusa, with its softening, stimulating and protective action on the skin, is a real necessity to every lady who gives a thought to her personal appearance.

VEN-YUSA The Oxygen Face Cream.

R.1 per jar at Chemists, Bazaars, etc. By post from The Ven-Yusa Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or Kemp & Co., Bombay.

Invisible flowers bring delight in every cake of this fashionable COLGATE soap.

You, too, should use *Cashmere Bouquet.*

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand. For Infants & Invalids

Mellin's Food is starch-free—requires no cooking—is prepared instantly

Every mother should read "The Care of Infants in 1 dia." obtainable, together with a generous sample of Mellin's Food, for two anna stamps.

ADDRESS: MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & COMPANY, BOMBAY

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London, S.

Himalayan Remedies

For some Obstinate and "Incurable" Diseases

(WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORLD!!)

Secured from the hidden stores of Great Lamas and Yogis of Tibet, by Mr. P. C. Mukerji, B. C. E., M. Is. C. E, F. T. S., Vidyabhusan; (Late Resident Engineer, Calcutta Corporation), during his tours and travels in the obscure regions of the Himalaya and Burma Hills, while Engineer to P. W. D. of Burma and Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer of Kashmir State.

They guarantee cure of

I. Leprosy, Leucoderma, Gangrene, all incurable types of Sores, Ulcers and Irruptions, also Sinus and Fistula in Ano.
II. Hydrocele, and Orchitis;
III. Obstruction of Urine; due to gleet, gravels or any other urinary causes,
IV. Renal Colic and Gallstone;
[Cure effected by medicines alone, no catheter necessary.]
V. (a) Diabetes; (b) Pulmonary Phthisis up to the stage when the Patient has not been bed-ridden and reduced to skeleton but has vitality enough to digest our medicines.

Cure is effected by a regular and scientific treatment with these unique medicines under the founder, assisted by an able Medical Board who help the founder so far as the Diagnosis of any critical case is concerned. Our present Medical Board consists of Dr. B. Bose, L.M.S. (late Health Officer, Lucknow), Dr. R. Tagore, L.M.S., of Mayo Hospital, Calcutta, Kaviraj S. N. Goswami, B.A., L.M.S., and Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Shashtri.

For an experiment we request the sufferer to try one of the following cheap but wonderful medicines—for serious Malaria, obstinate Dysentery of all stages, Scorpion Bites, Asthma, Price As. 12 for each; Urinary troubles of all kinds, Gastric Colic and obstinate Eczema, Price Re. 1-8 for each; and for extreme Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all Eye complaints, except cataract, as well as long pending Rheumatism of all its stages, Price Rs. 2 for each.

Medicines are free from Mercury, or any injurious substance.

Apply with history of your ailment to:

J. Mukerji, Manager,

Himalayan Chemical Works

18 Shambazar Street. (B). CALCUTTA.

EVERY ONE IS IN NEED

23,000 TESTIMONIALS

have been received in praise of the wonderful "Amritdhara;" having cured diseases as detailed below:—

Acidity
Asthma
Bronchitis
Bleeding
Cholera
Constipation
Diarrhoea
Dyspepsia
Earache
Eczema
Flatulence
Fevers
Gout
Gonorrhœa
Hydrocele
Heartburns
Indigestion
Insomnia
Joint troubles
Jaundice
Kidney diseases
Lumbago
Liver troubles
Malaria
Mumps
Nausea
Neurasthenia
Otorrhœa
Otalgia
Pneumonia
Pulmonary troubles
Quartan
Quinsy
Rheumatism
Ringworm
Sciatica
Scarlet fever
Tuberculosis
Toothache
Urinary diseases
Ulcers
Vomitting
Veneral diseases
Wounds
Worms in the belly
Yaws
Yava-skin
Zymotic diseases

And many more too numerous to mention here.

ONE TESTIMONIAL.

CUTTACK.

"Dear Sir,—I have found 'Amritdhara' working wonderful to the few cases I have tried.

Yours faithfully,
Rai S. C. NAIK Bahadur.

Of such a medicine which should be a one-in all remedy for nearly all diseases which generally attack young or old, male or female, which may be kept in a corner of one's pocket with the belief that a never-failing doctor is with him. Thank God that He had bestowed upon Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, a well-known Vaidya of Lahore, a medicine which is a boon to humanity, a panacea, a best household medicine:

Regd. "AMRITDHARA"—Regd.

an unfailing remedy to cure nearly ALL DISEASES and All Pains due to whatever cause. Never think it is an ordinary quack medicine. It is a perfect, potent, and powerful preparation to combat diseases: Doctors, Hakeems, Vaids and men of standing and merit all over India sing the glory of our "AMRITDHARA," in curing diseases, their patients suffered from. Amritdhara kills diseases, cuts the root cause of diseases, allays pains, tones your health, averts danger, and in a word gives NEW HOPE, NEW LIFE, NEW HEALTH and a fresh lease of life to you. Do keep a phial handy. It will work wonders, you never dreamt of. Descriptive book "AMRIT" free. Ask for it to-day. Don't forget to write for this FREE Book.

Price Rs. 2-8-0 per phial: Sample Annas Eight only.

THE MANAGER,
Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road,
Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

Only Postal and Telegraphic Address:—Amritdhara Lahore.

BLUE BLACK WRITING INK

PREPARED BY

Dr. A. C. BHATACHARYYA Ph.D., F. C. S., (BERLIN),

Is the best of all in the market It is used by the Universities, School and Colleges with high satisfaction.

Per Gross Rs. 1/8. 50 Gross Rs 68/-100 Gross Rs. 120/-

Techno-Chemical Laboratory & Works, Ltd.

24 NARKILDANGA, MAIN ROAD, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity, 13th July, 1919.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in F Hymns—170, 169, Card IV. 175. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Woodward in A. Anthem 1. Hymns—300, 170, 21. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m., Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M. A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi; Rev. D. A. Yardi, B. A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Service—8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9 a.m., Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—8-30 a.m., Urdu Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. H. J. Lane Smith in charge; 10 a.m., Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays), Rev. J. Martyn in charge; 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English), 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujrathi), 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Gujarathi Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion. 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., Masses; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m.. (Week days; 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Evening Service.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m., Holy 6-30 a.m., Masses; 8-30 a.m., High Mass; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m., and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m., Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m., Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m.; Marathi Service, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla: 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Marathi Service.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Saturdays 5-15 and 6-30 p.m. and Sundays 6-30 p.m.; Wednesdays 6-30 p.m. Location: Apollo Bunder.

ST. PETER'S ARMENIAN CHURCH.

Sunday: Mass 9 a.m. Location: Medows Street.

MOTORISTS!

Before you order out your requirements
Consult

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,

LARGEST STOCKHOLDERS IN INDIA.

Telegrams: "Autoworks." NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. Telephone: No. 2475

Specify

MICHELIN

Tyres and Wheels on Your

NEW CAR

PRICES

Size:	Square Tread	Universal	Tubes
810 x 90	Rs. 74/4	Rs. 85/4	Rs. 21/8
815 x 105	„ 104/4	„ 119/12	„ 30/0
880 x 120	„ 135/0	„ 155/4	„ 38/0
30 x 3	„ 50/8	„ 58/0	„ 16/0
30 x 3½	„ 78/8	„ 90/4	„ 22/0
32 x 3½	„ 85/4	„ 97/12	„ 24/0

MICHELIN TYRES can be obtained at all the leading Garages

I. 43

We can supply you at the shortest notice with everything in the Shipchandlery & Hardware Line —

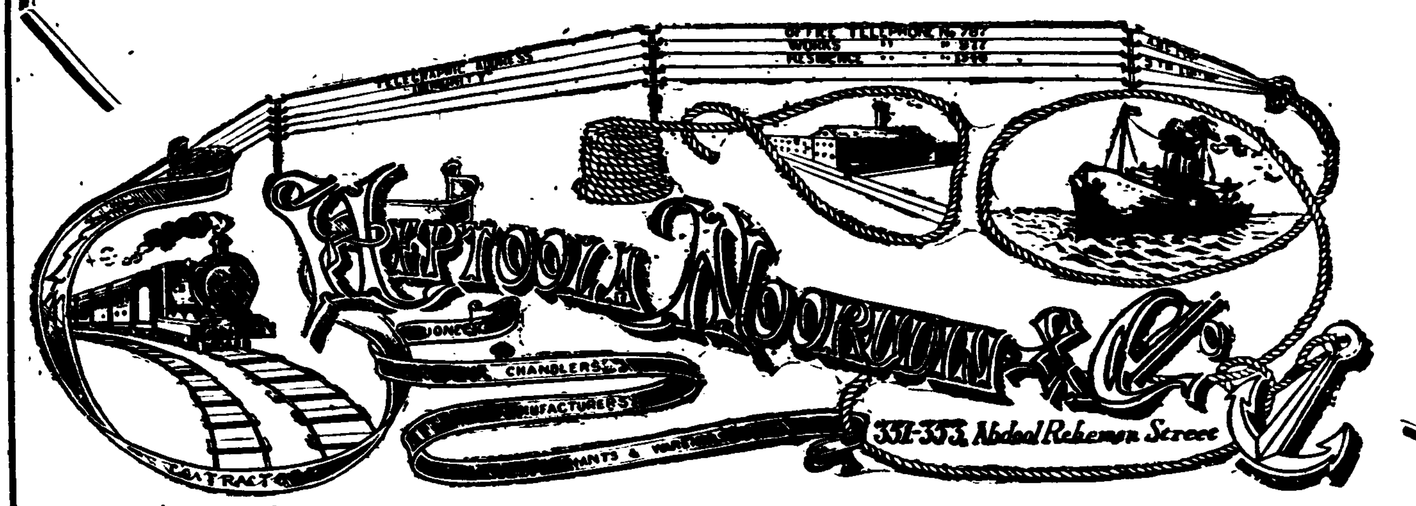
Manilla, Coir or Cotton Ropes,
Gun Powder and Explosives

Beltings,
Copper, brass & Lead pipes & sheets
Packings Paulins

Rubber, Cement, Hose
etc., etc., etc.

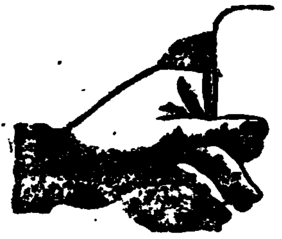
Prices right—Stocks unequalled—Delivery Prompt—
Our personal attention & Efficient service at your command.

Proprietors:—Chinchpoogly Steam Rope Works and Parel Brass and Iron Foundry.



EVERY THING AT YOUR PRICE. SEND YOUR ENQUIRIES NOW.

C.B. 966.



P. P. RELE & SONS

RUBBER STAMP

MANUFACTURERS

Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY

GREAT STRENGTH GIVER.

KING OF TONIC
MAKARDHVAJ

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, K[redacted]
other precious ingredients. Pric
per 40 pills.

DRAKSHAS

removes weakness—is a hunger
brings sound, sweet sleep. The
chest, diarrhoea, cough, colds a
by the use of "DRAKSHASV"
face is made radiant with joy.
big bottle only Rs. 2.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy

Keshav Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

MARK PLEASE

SILKS for Ladies

China Silks for Summer Suitings

AND

Presentation Articles

AT

EMPIRE TRADING Co.

305, HORNBY ROAD, opp. J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE (Bombay.)

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

For Ladies and Gents' wear—Satisfaction guaranteed.

Samples on application to:

GOKULCHAND RAMCHAND,

SILK MANUFACTURERS,
BENARES CITY.

3081

THE

rsian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

To be had from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co. Ltd., PHILLIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNBY Chemists, MADON and SONS M. T. MADON Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR Juma Musjid, and also from all knows Chemists and Druggists.

Price Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

K. JONES & CO.

excel in the art of

Glazing Shirts and Collars
TO PERFECTION
AND
DRY-CLEANING
is their SPECIALITY

A trial will convince.

46, Prince Bldg. Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

STOCKISTS OF

PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES
OILS & BRUSHES.

H. MAHOMEDBHOY & Co.,

244, Nagdevi Street, No. 3, BOMBAY.

PRICES RIGHT—
SERVICE PROMPT—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

G.B. 753.

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES

FOR

Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs.

TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Large Stock always reserved. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.

Repairs to Cameras, a Speciality.

S. MAHADEO & SON,

295-99. Holichakla Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ASK FOR

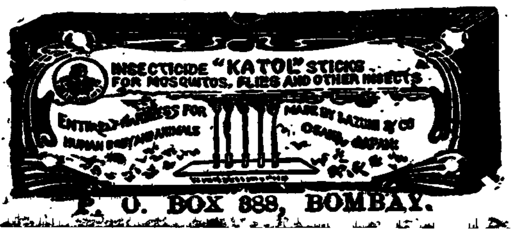
KABUTO PILSENER BEER

(BEST AND REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:

JEENA & Co.

Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
3-6, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
Agents Wanted where not Represented.


INSECTICIDE "KATOL" STICKS
FOR MOSQUITOS, FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS
MADE BY

P. O. BOX 888, BOMBAY.

OMEGA

JUST THE WATCH YOU NEED "OMEGA"

"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

POCKET WATCHES

Nickel Case	from	Rs. 23-8
Silver ,,	,,	,, 36-8

STRAP WATCHES

Nickel Case from	Rs. 31	Gold	9 ct.	Rs. 96
0935 Silver ,,	,, 35	,,	14 ct.	,, 118
Square Shape ,,	,, 50-8	,,	18 ct.	,, 140

Black or White Dial with Luminous Figures and Hands Visible at Night, Rs. 10 extra.

Obtainable from all the Watch-Makers in India and Burma or direct of the Sole Agents

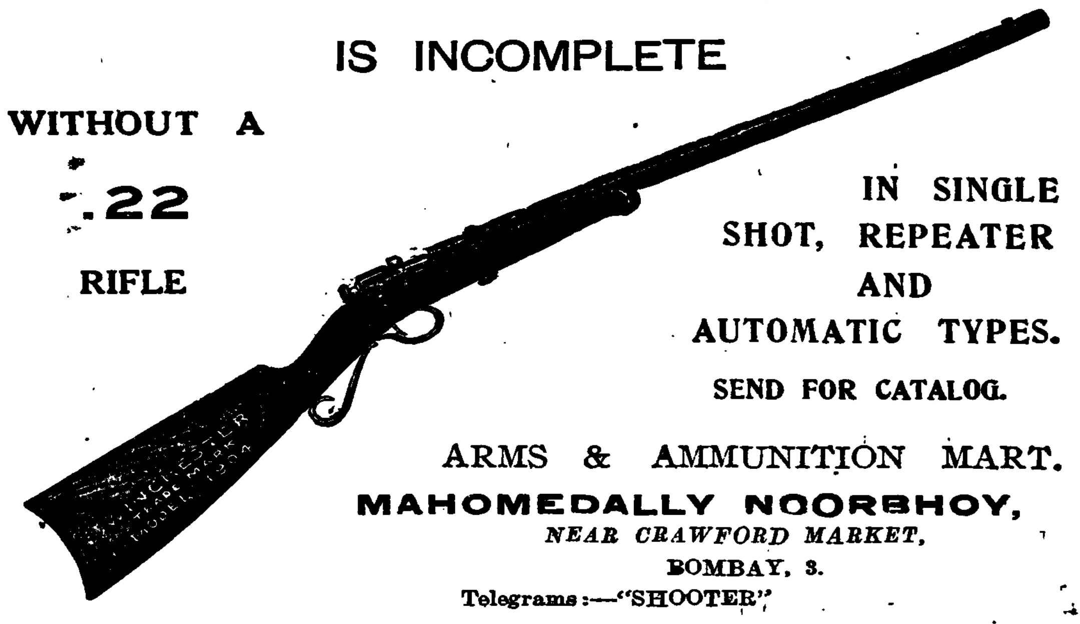
ABRECHT & Co., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON, MADRAS

Bombay Office:—289, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaways

YOUR SPORTING BATTERY

IS INCOMPLETE

WITHOUT A .22 RIFLE



IN SINGLE SHOT, REPEATER AND AUTOMATIC TYPES.

SEND FOR CATALOG.

ARMS & AMMUNITION MART.

MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY,

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY, 3.
Telegrams:—"SHOOTER."

"Quality" & "Price"—Unbeaten

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the est.

Their quality has made their "Name" and "Fame."

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself. Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO or CALL AT:

TAJBHOY & Co., Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and
Above all a Policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our Plans, our Terms, and especially our ***Special Benefits:—***

For particulars of which, apply to,

BRANCH MANAGER,

The Great Eastern L. A. Co., Ltd.,
12/14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Nuzerally Khanbhoy

PIPES, HARDWARE, AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

Specialities—Lead Sheet Pipes, Paints, Brass and Copper Pipes and Rods, Sanitary Ware, etc.

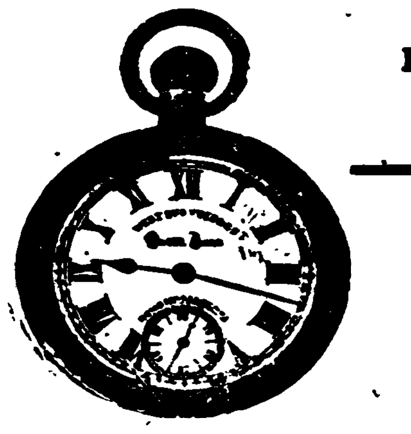
Water Meter Bombay Municipality tested.

211-15 Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY No. 3.

Telephone No. 2458

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 22.

ROLLED GOLD Rs. 36.



THE "QUEEN ANNE."

MODEL 1.

A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch that encumbers and bulges the pocket. 7 jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

NICKEL SILVER … Rs. 22
ROLLED GOLD … ,, 36

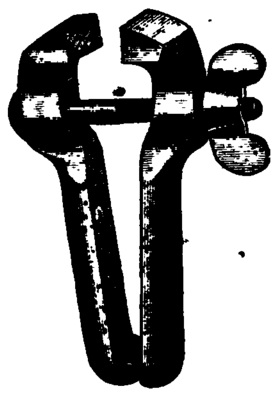
WRITE FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

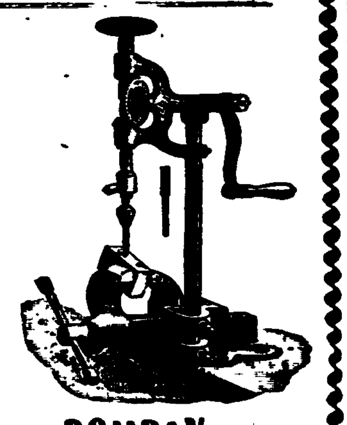
WEST END WATCH Co.

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

TOOLS

Latest and Time Saving-Oil Engines, Taps and Dies, Chucks, Saws, Machinery in general, Railway Stores, Coal and Wood, Coocking Stoves, Sanitary Ware, Hair Belting, Manilla Rope, etc., in large and varied stock.





CLUBWALLA & Co., 50, CHURCH GATE ST., **BOMBAY.**

LARGE & FRESH STOCK

OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs	as.
Glace Kid Shoes	6	4
Million Shoes M. S.	5	6
Million Boots	6	10
Monsoon Boots	6	14
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5		

GENTS.	PER PAIR Rs	as.
Marching Boots	14	0
Superior Shoes H.S.	10	6
Canvas Shoes	3	14
Superior Boots H. S.	12	6

Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65

Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to Rs. 36

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

OURS ARE THE

Spectacles & Eyeglasses

WITH A DISTINCTION.

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY

HORNBY ROAD, opp. Whiteaway. & KALBADEVI ROAD.

THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY

Awarded several Gold Medals for superb craftsmanship.

BARODA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
NUARY 191

Best testimonials of appreciation from Maharajas and other most enlightened personages.

Spectacles & Eyeglasses

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Eyes Tested Free.

Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us?

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders.

Silks and Jari Buruer (Gold Border) are cleaned by the French Chemical Process thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

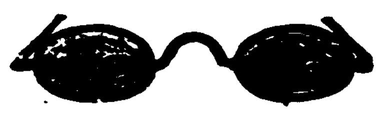
PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.

Hummum Street. Fort. BOMBAY.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.



When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece Bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and held on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Government Telegraph Office.
Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVE YOUR BUILDINGS FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING

ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION

This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine.

KAPADIA BROTHERS

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.
857, Abdulrehman Street
BOMBAY.

Phone No. 1088.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	,, 45
14 ct. ,,	,, 57
18 ct. ,,	,, 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai,

Watch and Clock Dealer,
144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY.

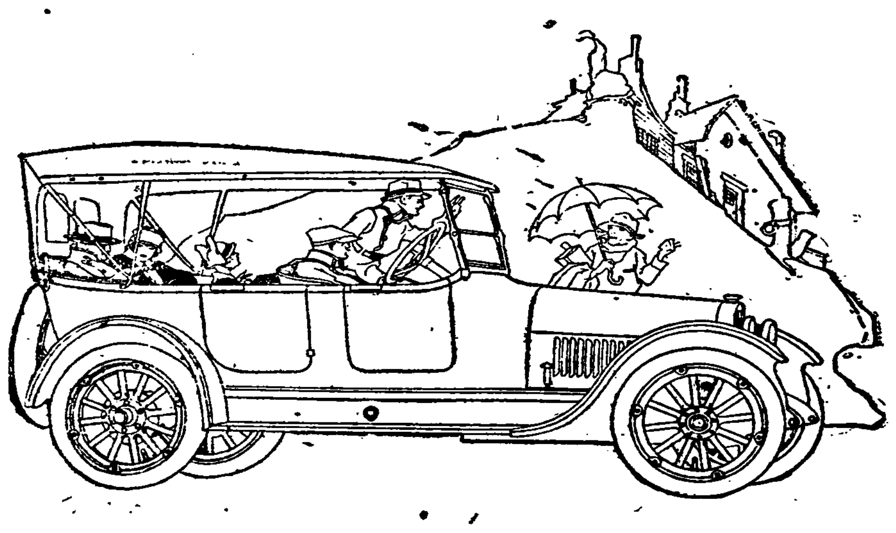
Masjid, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Are you about to Buy a Car?

If so, then **write, call** or **phone** to

H. M. MEHTA & Co.



BUICK 5 PASSENGER TOURING CAR

Show Room:—
RUSI MANSION,
Hughes Road, Bombay.

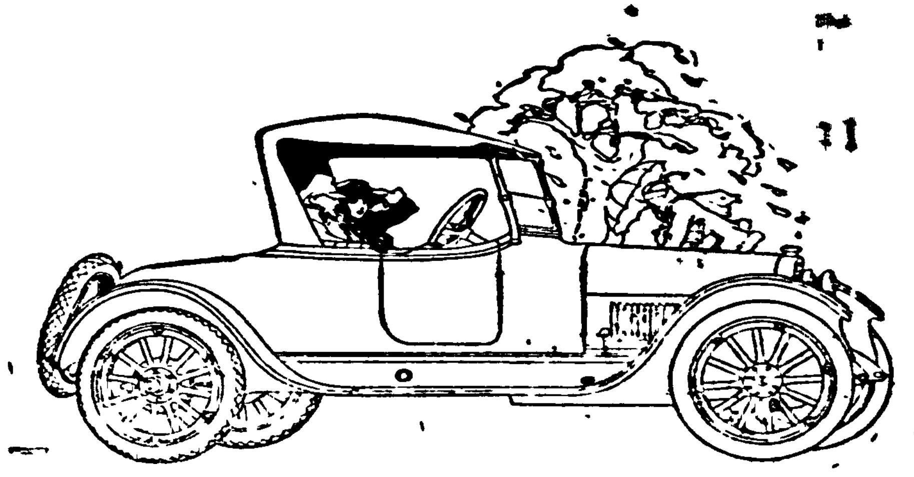
TELE{phone: **354.**
TELE{gram: ***Mulberry.***

What is the underlying secret of Buicks' Rapid-Sales?

As the distribution of Buick Cars becomes larger and wider, the demand for the car continues to grow in constantly increasing volume.

It almost seems as if every Buick sold and placed in service, opens a market for several additional Buick Cars.

There can be but one explanation for this enormous and unusual demand,—the Buick Car is so good,—It sellsi tself



BUICK TWO-SEATER ROADSTER.

SORAB PHIROZE & Co.,
Ahmedabad.
Sub-Agents for Kathiawar and Guzarat.

DYES

DYES

DYES

Ready for
Instant Delivery
from Stock.

- Ciba Blue 2B, Powder.
- Cibanon Yellow, Paste.
- Cibanon Yellow, Powder.
- Cibanon Green B, Paste.
- Ciba Violet R. Paste.
- Cibanon Orange R, Paste.
- Ciba Grey G, Powder.
- Ciba Bordeaux B, Powder.
- Ciba Heliotrope, Powder.

Send for Samples.

We Guarantee the Quality of our Stock.

Manufactured by

The Well-known
Society of Chemical Industry,
BASLE, SWITZERLAND,
Sole Representatives for India, Burma & Ceylon:
Pragjee Soorjee & Co.,
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DYES

C. B. 9[illegible]8

DYES

NO MORE HIGH PRICES AND SCARCITY OF

COD LIVER OIL EMULSIONS

(Made as palatable as Cream)

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THE

BEST PRODUCTS OF OUR

LABORATORY

IN

Squire's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

With Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda. Guaranteed to contain the very fine non-freezing Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Most reliable remedy for **Phthisis, or Consumption, Catarrh, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Anemia and General Debility.**

BOTTLE Rs. 2.

Sweet Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Eggs.

With Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda as a Reconstructor and Flesh-Builder in cases of **Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases** and **Debility,** it is invaluable.

BOTTLE Rs. 2.

Powell's Cream Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Creo[redacted]

Finest Cod Liver Oil combined in medicinal proportion with purest Beech Wood Creosote. For **Consumption** and all **Wasting Diseases.**

BOTTLE Rs. 2-8.

N. POWELL & Co.

La[illegible]gton Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Syed Abdullah Brelvi, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.